FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Vol V No 109

8 June 1987

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LD081315 [Editorial Report]

Iran

Gulf Policy — In a statement cited by Tehran radio, the navy announced that use of Gulf military bases by U.S. forces would be considered a "provocative act," and its personnel are prepared to "demonstrate their combat and technical preparedness in confronting the U.S. military presence and occupying its military bases in the region." In addition, IRNA noted that the Revolution Guards naval units affirmed their readiness to "bring home" the words of Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani who urged that, should the United States "come and occupy" any countries in the southern part of the Gulf, Iran should be ready to "enter those countries and fight the Americans." Speaking in a Friday prayers sermon broadcast by Tehran radio, the Majlis speaker also said that if any Gulf country were to make its facilities available to the United States, Iran should "go and occupy that base and port and drive the Americans from there."

Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi warned "global arrogance" that it would be "very vulnerable" in the Gulf if it attempted to interfere in the region and that "the grave consequences of such intervention would not be restricted to only the region," IRNA noted in a report on Musavi's meeting with the visiting Libyan foreign minister.

President 'Ali Khamene'i subsequently stated in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio that the United States is seeking to use the Venice summit to draw its European allies into the "dangerous arena" of the Gulf conflict. However, the Europeans have thus far acted wisely and say they are not prepared to be imposed upon by the United States, he said. Khamene'i predicted that the session will not be beneficial for the Americans, who will not be able to fulfill their "aggressive objectives."

Student Rally — "Thousands" of students demonstrated in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy and the UN office in Tehran, shouting slogans against the United States and Kuwait and burning an American flag, IRNA reported. The students read a resolution pledging that if any Gulf state allows the United States to use its territory to attack Iran, the students will "zero in on such spots" and willingly embrace "martyrdom." The resolution also warned the American people against their president's "crazy and hysterical" strategies, saying that "one faulty move" by Reagan would turn the Gulf into a "mass grave for the Americans." Addressing itself to Kuwait, the resolution said "the petty government in Kuwait" would be easily overthrown by Iran's militant Muslims.

Protest to Italy — The embassy in Rome called on the Italian Foreign Ministry to put an end to "instigations" by Italian labor organizations against the Iran Air office in Rome, IRNA reported. In a letter, the embassy expressed regret over the "mischievous efforts" of the Italian labor groups "in collaboration with Iranian antirevolutionary grouplets" to turn an "illegal" strike by local staff of the airline office into a political conflict.

UK Diplomatic Row — In "retaliation" for the UK's "unjustified expulsion" of five members of the Iranian consulate in Manchester, the Foreign Ministry ordered five British diplomats to leave Tehran within a week, IRNA announced. Edward Chaplin, the head of the British interests section in Tehran who was abducted on 29 May and later released, was one of the five ordered out, but officials have decided to keep the "charges" against him "pending." London *Press Association* noted that Chaplin attempted to board a plane in Tehran to return home with his family but was "refused permission" to leave Iran. A Foreign Office spokesman said the problem seemed to be an "administrative one" and that contacts were underway to sort it out.

Iraq

Reports on Fighting — An Iranian force that attacked an Iraqi position in the east of the Maysan sector was "wiped out" on 7 June, INA reported. Elsewhere, a military spokesman cited by INA described as "sheer lies" Iranian "allegations" that fighting and sabotage had occurred in the Dahuk area in the north. The spokesman added that the area is open to visits by foreign correspondents. In earlier reports on the situation in the north, INA announced that Iranian forces which tried to approach Iraqi positions were forced to retreat after suffering "large numbers" of dead and wounded, and a military spokesman denied Iranian claims of fighting in the Zakhu area. A communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio claimed that Iranian losses in 2-3 June fighting in the Mimak area ammounted to 800 dead and wounded.

DRA Official's Visit — A joint communique issued in Baghdad and broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said the "friendly and frank" atmosphere surrounding talks between First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and visiting Afghan Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand reflects the "close historic" relations between the two countries. The communique noted that Ramadan accepted Keshtmand's invitation to visit the DRA.

Kuwait

The Security Court sentenced six persons to death, two of them in absentia, for their part in "subversive activities" against state security, KUNA reported 6 June. The verdict came at the end of a trial of 16 persons charged with causing fires at Kuwaiti oil installations. The other defendants received varying prison terms apart from two who were acquitted, the agency noted. In Beirut, a group calling itself the "Forces of the Prophet Muhammad" threatened reprisals against the "American regime" of Kuwait if the executions are carried out, AFP reported.

In another development, the foreign minister stressed that Kuwait has not considered granting the United States any military facilities or bases on its soil, KUNA reported, noting the remark was made prior to the minister's departure to attend a GCC foreign ministers meeting in Jeddah.

Syria-Iraq

The Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers will meet in Jordan shortly for talks that are expected to pave the way for a summit meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, according to a QNA report cited by the *Jordan Times* 8 June.

Egypt

Security — The authorities have arrested 500 extremists for interrogation in connection with recent assassination attempts, the interior minister disclosed during a 7 June address cited by MENA. Those whose innocence is proven will be released immediately, he said. Security forces have also found the car used by the perpetrators of the 26 May attack on U.S. officials in Cairo, the agency noted 5 June. Experts have determined that the weapon fired at the Americans was also used in previous attacks on *Al-Musawwar* editor Makram Muhammad Ahmad and former Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha, MENA revealed.

Egyptian Fishermen — An Egyptian official cited by MENA revealed that the crews of Kuwaiti fishing boats recently impounded by Iran included a number of Egyptian fishermen. The Kuwaiti authorities are attaching the same importance to the issue as to the interests of their own citizens, he said.

Relations With Israel — There has been a "favorable development" in relations with Israel since the signing of the arbitral compromis for Tabah last September, Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi asserted in a 6 June government statement broadcast by Cairo radio. However, he stressed Egypt's continuing opposition to Israeli "repressive" measures in the occupied territories and its condemnation of Israeli air attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Israel

West Bank — A riot staged by a group of Jewish settlers at the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp was an "indescribable act of provocation and violence" and a "total disgrace," Major General 'Amran Mitzna' asserted in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Mitzna', who commands the IDF Central Command, told Jerusalem television that a group of settlers from Qiryat Arba' began an organized and unprovoked attack on the camp during the night of 6 June, firing weapons, throwing stones, and beating a number of IDF soldiers who attempted to stop them.

An Arab youth was killed by IDF gunfire in Nabulus the previous day, Jerusalem radio reported, stating that the boy was apparently hit when soldiers fired into the air to disperse stonethrowers. An Israeli soldier who shot dead a resident in the same town 26 May will be charged for ignoring IDF orders on procedures for opening fire, the radio disclosed.

Rakah-PLO Contacts — A Rakah-sponsored delegation headed by MK Charlie Biton will arrive in Hungary 8 June for talks with PLO officials, *Yedi'ot Aharonot* reported. A PLO request that Israelis of Oriental origin be included in the delegation was declined by two leftist Sephardic groups contacted in this regard, the paper added. Nevertheless, a related *Jordan Times* report stated that the Israeli delegation does include Sephardic Jews and noted that the meeting will mark the beginning of a new PLO political campaign to focus more attention on internal Israeli opinion. The Jordan Times said the meeting will constitute an open challenge to the Israeli law which prohibits Israelis from contacts with the PLO.

Lebanon

Fighting in South — An IDF soldier was killed and two others were wounded by a roadside bomb explosion in the central sector of southern Lebanon 7 June, Jerusalem radio reported. The incident followed Lebanese reports of clashes between Israeli troops and Lebanese Muslim militias around the western Al-Biqa' village of Zillaya over the weekend. Beirut radio stated that two Lebanese were killed in the fighting, while the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that an Israeli helicopter fired rockets at the village mosque.

Political Discord — In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, acting Prime Minister Salim al-Huss deplored President Amin al-Jumayyil's "deafening silence" over the investigation into Rashid Karami's assassination, urging the president to adopt a "historic" stand on the issue "similar to that of the Chamber speaker." However, Al-Jumayyil subsequently stressed his determination to serve the full term, stressing that he will not submit to "blackmail," Voice of Lebanon radio noted. He also denounced "slanders" against the Lebanese Army and "incriminations against the legitimate institutions." Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio broadcast a speech by Walid Junblatt in which the PSP leader promised to "avenge" Karami's death by taking "heavy revenge on legitimacy, the army, and the new godfathers."

The investigation into Karami's assasssination is focusing on seven persons who placed Karami's luggage aboard the helicopter during its stopover in Tripoli, according to a magazine report cited by Radio Free Lebanon.

North African Affairs

Visitors to Libya — Visitors to Libya over the weekend included Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov and PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir, according to JANA. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received the head of the Supreme Soviet Presidium delegation before its departure for Algeria, the agency noted.

Algerian Trial — The State Security Court sentenced 12 people to varying prison terms for charges that included plotting against the authority of the state and distributing "subversive" leaflets, Algiers radio reported 7 June. The heaviest sentences were given to 4 people who were tried in absentia, the radio noted, while 10 other people were acquitted.

Arrest of Saharans — An SDAR statement cited by Algiers radio asserted that Moroccan forces recently detained hundreds of men, women, and children in the Western Sahara, adding that this is another "crime" by the Moroccan occupation forces.

DRA and Pakistan

An Afghan Islamic Press report in Islamabad acknowledged the death of Mohammad Ishaq, Hezb-e Islami's "ace commander," in recent fighting near Qandahar, AFP reported.

In Pakistan, a bomb explosion blew up a pick-up truck being searched by police near the Afghan border 7 June, AFP disclosed, adding that two policemen and two occupants of the truck were killed.

Syrian, Iraqi Foreign Ministers To Meet in Jordan

JN080717 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T) — The foreign ministers of Syria and Iraq are expected to meet at a Jordanian border point in the next few days, the *Qatari News Agency* (QNA) reported Sunday.

The agency, quoting well-informed sources, said the planned meeting of Faruq al-Shar' of Syria and Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq was expected to pave the way for a summit between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The summit, the agency said, will be held in Jordan later this month and other Arab leaders are likely to take part in the meeting.

Mr. al-Shar' is due in Amman on Wednesday as member of a Syrian delegation headed by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The delegation will attend meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee which is co-chaired by Dr al-Kasm and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

QNA added that Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri had postponed visits he was supposed to have made to Yugoslavia and South Korea and instead will join efforts to reconcile Iraq and Syria.

The news agency quoted its sources as saying Jordan's efforts for Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation involved a gradual process beginning with an end to media attacks in Damascus and Baghdad against each other, opening of the Syrian-Iraqi border, ending the shutdown of an Iraqi oil pipeline through Syrian territory and Damascus adopting a neutral stand in the Iran-Iraq war.

Jordan's Husayn To Visit Iraq, Syria, Gulf

JN061728 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 5 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Al-Anba'* — *Al-Anba'* has learned that King Husayn of Jordan will pay a working visit to Syria and Iraq within the next few days. Reports from the Jordanian capital say that the visit will also include some Gulf countries.

The reports note that the Jordanian monarch's forthcoming tour is part of Jordan's diplomatic efforts to achieve a minimum level of Arab solidarity to confront future developments in the region. The reports point out that this visit primarily seeks to establish acommon ground for political understanding between Syria and Iraq and between Syria and Egypt.

According to these reports, the political move by the Jordanian king in the Arab world is being backed by Saudi Arabia. This joint Jordanian-Saudi activity is moving in more than one direction. In addition to efforts to end differences among Damascus, Baghdad, and Cairo, it is aimed at repairing Egyptian-Libyan and Tunisian-Libyan relations, as well as restarting the Algerian-Moroccan dialogue which began last month under the sponsorship of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

'Limited' Arab Summit Reportedly Possible

JN071431 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 4 Jun 87 pp 1, 20

[By Rakan al-Majali in Amman]

[Excerpts] The Husayn-Mubarak summit was an opportunity for both sides to exchange views on regional political developments and to make a detailed and accurate analysis of various issues. *Al-Qabas* has learned from reliable sources that the talks focused on Jordan's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere prior to an Arab summit and on prospects for building bridges between Egypt and Syria. According to a Jordanian official, a limited Arab summit may be held in Riyadh by the end of this month comprising Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

Al-Qabas has learned from other sources that there is a tacit Arab agreement to exclude the PLO from the proposed limited Arab summit while at the same time keeping lines of communication open between Arab countries and the PLO to determine a clear stand on a full-blown Arab summit, tentatively set to be held in Riyadh by year's end.

Meanwhile, meetings are continuing between Jordanian officials and PLO Executive Committee members. The PLO is maintaining that it may be possible to resume the dialogue with Jordan on the composition of a joint delegation to the proposed international Mideast peace conference. Jordan is saying that this dialogue must pick up where it left off and that for the PLO to attend an international conference it must first recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338, these being the foundations on which a conference could be built.

There is Arab and international agreement that without the two resolutions there can be no international conference. Jordan and Egypt have identical views on this subject. President Mubarak said in Amman that there is no room for PLO participation unless it recognizes Resolution 242. The press statement at the end of Mubarak's visit to Amman only mentioned Palestinian rather than PLO participation. [passage omitted]

GCC Foreign Ministers Hold Session in Jeddah

UAE's Al-Nu'aymi Gives Address

LD062307 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Jeddah, 6 Jun (SPA) — The 23d session of the GCC Foreign Ministers Council began its meetings today in Jeddah. UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, who is chairing the current session, spoke at the beginning of the meeting. He said that the 23d ordinary ministerial session is being held under very important and difficult circumstances as a result of the continuing Iraq-Iran war and the increasing escalation of tension in the area. He placed special emphasis on events related to the freedom and safety of shipping in the Gulf, a matter which has provided an opportunity for foreign forces to interfere in the region.

He added: We have been and still are anxious to stay well clear of international conflicts and interference by foreign forces.

He noted that the agenda of this session includes important issues such as discussion of the Iraq-Iran war at the political level. This war has continued for 6 years despite past and current efforts to end it, efforts to which fraternal Iraq has responded. He also stressed extreme interest in the ongoing discussions at the UN Security Council which seek to pass a resolution to promote a quick and just conclusion to the war.

He said: While talking about the situation in the area, we cannot possibly forget that we are a part of the Arab nation and that the current Arab situation is one of the main concerns of our states.

The UAE foreign minister added that the Arab arena has recently witnessed several positive developments aimed at ending the marginal disputes between brothers. At the forefront of these is the successful tour made by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, to the Arab Maghreb states, and his sincere efforts toward moderating the differences between Algeria and Morocco. That tour achieved positive results which strengthen and consolidate solidarity between brothers.

Al-Nu'aymi pointed out that efforts being made by the leaders of the GCC member-states affirm the eagerness, the strengthening, and the consolidation of the march of Arab solidarity in confronting the dangers facing the Arab nation, at the forefront of which is the common Zionist enemy. Likewise the results obtained by the Palestinian national dialogue in Algeria for the unification of the Palestinian standpoint toward various issues are a cause for optimism. They strengthen the Palestinian cause in a just and comprehensive way, and fulfill for the Palestinian brothers their legitimate rights.

The UAE foreign minister also spoke about the regrettable incident which claimed the life of the late Lebanese prime minister Rashid Karami. He said that this incident is a cause for grief and sorrow and clearly reflects the crisis within that fraternal country. Karami's death makes it necessary for all brothers to support Lebanon in an effort to help it out of its crisis. He stated: On behalf of all present, we offer our condolences and sympathy to the Lebanese Government, the Lebanese people, and the family of the deceased, praying to God Almighty to safeguard that fraternal country.

The UAE foreign minister spoke about a unified strategic security plan and joint Arab military cooperation, in addition to a document on the principles of information control with regard to military affairs in GCC countries. He pointed out that discussion of security and military issues will focus on reviewing the recommendations of special committees. After these have been studied and specific recommendations have been reached with regard to the work done by the committees, they will be submitted to the higher council. As for discussion of economics, he said that attention would be focused on the regional control of petroleum products with a view to stengthening joint cooperation among member-countries.

Regarding talks with the EEC, Al-Nu'aymi noted that the next meeting has been set for 23 July. At this meeting, he added, we are hoping to reach an integrated perception of all facets of cooperation in the spheres which have been agreed upon.

A closed session was then convened which was confined to heads and members of delegations. The GCC foreign ministers will continue their meeting tomorrow morning.

GCC Ministerial Session Resumes

LD071044 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0855 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Jun (SPA) — The GCC foreign ministers resumed the 23d session of the Ministerial Council at the Palace of Conference in Jeddah this morning.

The *Saudi Press Agency* has learned that during this session the ministers completed their examination of cooperation between GCC members and the need to increase coordination between them on a regional, Arab, Islamic, and international level.

SPA has also learned that the council's foreign ministers discussed a report presented by His Excellency 'Abdallah Bishara, secretary general of the GCC, on the council's activities in the past 6 years.

The ministers discussed recent developments in the region, particularly the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts being made by GCC members to end it for the sake of peace and stability and in order to preserve the region from external influences.

The council also reviewed the positive developments which have taken place in the Arab arena with regard to putting an end to the the marginal differences among brothers, in particular the tripartite summit held in the early days of Ramadan attended by the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, and his excellency the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Finally, the council discussed a number of political, economic, and security matters in order to reinforce and strengthen cooperation between the member countries in all spheres.

King Fahd Receives Ministers

LD071931 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Jun (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, may God protect him, received the GCC foreign ministers in his office at Al-Salam Palace this evening. Foreign minister his highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal also attended the meeting.

French Interior Minister Arrives for Talks

LD062353 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] French Minister of Interior Charles Pasqua arrived in Algiers this evening for a 48-hour official visit. During talks with his Algerian counterpart, Charles Pasqua will discuss bilateral relations, particularly the security of the Algerian community in France.

Received by Prime Minister

LD072119 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid received the Algerian ambassador to Paris and the president of the Association of Algerians in Europe today. Relations between France and Algeria, as well as the problems of the Algerian community in Europe, were discussed during these two audiences. These issues also constitute the two main themes of the French interior minister's current visit to Algiers.

On this subject, Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi today received Charles Pasqua, who began his official visit to Algiers yesterday. This meeting permitted a broad review of bilateral issues. One can easily imagine that the position and safety of Algerians in France figured significantly in these talks.

Before leaving our capital tomorrow, Charles Pasqua will hold talks with other Algerian officials, including Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the FLN Central Committee's permanent secretariat.

FLN's Messaadia Receives Nicaraguan Delegation

LD041317 Algiers APS in English 1050 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Algiers, 04 June (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Political Bureau member head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committe audienced on Wednesday [3 June] here a delegation of the Sandinista Front for the Liberation of Nicaragua headed by Mr Jose Pasos, deputy head of the department of international relations, currently on a visit in Algeria at the invitation of FLN party.

Talks were focused on the situation prevailing in Nicaragua, in Latin America, as well as international questions of common interest particularly those connected with the liberation of peoples. Besides, the two sides dealt with political and economic questions especially debt and South-South cooperation.

22 Tried for 'Plotting' Against State Authority

LD070601 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] A total of 22 people have appeared before the State Security Court in Medea since 3 June. The court is holding its first session this year under the chairmanship of Mr Sa'ad Abdelaziz. Mr Sahraoui 'Ali, secretary general of the National Security Council, is representing the public prosecution.

These 22 people, including 4 being tried in absentia, are accused of infringing upon and plotting against the authority of the state, distributing leaflets of a destructive nature, contravening currency exchange regulations, and receiving money from abroad.

During yesterday's session, the prosecutor called for the 22 defendants to be punished with sentences ranging from 5 to 20 years' imprisonment, depending on the individual case. [Words indistinct] submitted for intervention by the defense. After that, the case will be referred to debate. It is expected that the sentences will be handed down today.

It should be mentioned that an Egyptian and a Lebanese woman have attended the trial of the 22 defendants, represented by five lawyers, since Wednesday [3 June] as representatives of Amnesty International. The public trial is also being attended by the parents of the defendants and a large number of observers.

12 Sentenced to 2-10 Year Terms

LD072226 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] After 4 days of hearings and several hours of deliberations, the State Security Court has ruled on the case of (Truid Morad) and others. Twelve people were given prison sentences ranging between 2 and 10 years, and 10 others were acquitted. The harshest sentences of 10 years were given to four people tried in absentia. The charges against the accused included the following: Harming and plotting against the authority of the state, distributing leaflets of a subversive nature, breaking [currency] exchange regulations, and receiving funds from abroad. It may be recalled that two representatives of Amnesty International attended the trial. Relatives of the accused, as well as numerous observers, were also in attendance at the trial, which was open to the public.

President Habre Meets OAU Mediation Committee

AB051712 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The president of the Republic received a delegation this morning from the OAU Ad Hoc Committee attempting to mediate the Chad-Libya border conflict. The head of state, Minister of Foreign Affairs Gouara Lassou, and Ahmat Missami, the president's private permanent under secretary, held 4 hours of talks with the OAU Ad Hoc Committee delegation. This delegation included Martin Bongo, the Gabonese minister of state and leader of the delegation; OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou; the Congolese minister of foreign affairs, Antoine Ndinga-Oba; Mohamed Rouighi, the Algerian minister of state for environment; and (Jean-Pierre Okokou), the head of Congo's Department of Foreign Affairs.

This delegation, which arrived from Tripoli, departed Ndjamena at 1110. Prior to its departure and following its meeting with the president, the delegation's leader, the Gabonese minister of state, told reporters the goal of the group's visit to Ndjamena.

Here is Martin Bongo speaking to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Bongo] On behalf of the delegation, which includes the Congolese minister of foreign affairs representing the current OAU chairman, the current OAU secretary general, the Algerian minister of environment, and on my own behalf, we would like to thank President Hissein Habre for receiving us, and for the welcome accorded us.

We are a delegation [words indistinct] the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the border conflict between Chad and Libya, to contact the leaders of the two sides and to ask them to give our committee all possible assistance to help us in our task of seeking a peaceful solution to this conflict. We also delivered a message from this committee's chairman, President Omar Bongo, and we (?are pleased) this morning, following our visit to Libya, to deliver this message to President Hissein Habre. This was, therefore, the aim of our visit this morning.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, recently, at the OAU Ad Hoc Committee's meeting on the Chad-Libya border conflict, we noticed the absence of the Libyan side; you, incidentally, have just arrived from Tripoli. Do you think you can really count on Libya's goodwill to peacefully settle its conflict with Chad?

[Bongo] You may have realized that we were charged with delivering a message to the Libyan leader. We delivered this message to his plenipotentiary because his schedule was too tight to receive us personally. His plenipotentiary assured us he would deliver this message to the (?great person) it is intended for and that we would receive the reply through the same channels. We have not yet received a reply [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Yes, in fact, Mr Minister, shortly after your departure from Tripoli, media reports appeared on the decision, or at least Libya's desire not only to (?attack Chad) but to practically bombard its capital, Ndjamena. Do you not believe that this decision is a sort of insult to the OAU, which is trying to settle the Chad-Libya conflict through peaceful means? What is your reaction to these statements?

[Bongo] We have not yet heard this statement. In any case [words indistinct] heads of state to react to this statement. [end recording]

Algerian Envoy Brings Bendjedid Message to Habre

AB012232 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] The head of state, President Hissein Habre, received an envoy from Algeria this morning. The envoy, Abdel Kader Missaen, director of African affairs at the Algerian Foreign Ministry, brought a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid for President Hissein Habre.

The head of state and the Algerian envoy are believed to have held talks, but nothing has been learned of them. However, a source close to the presidency indicates that the discussions centered on ways to strengthen relations between Ndjamena and Algiers. The Chadian and Algerian officials present at the audience, however, did not make any statement, thus leaving it to us to guess what the talks focused on.

Apart from the head of state, Chad was represented by Minister of Foreign Affairs Gouara Lassou and Ahmat Missami, the private permanent under secretary to the head of state. On the Algerian side, the envoy was accompanied by the his country's ambassador to Chad.

Mubarak Accepts Invitation to Visit U.S.
NC071240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1203 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Jun (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has announced that President Husni Mubarak accepted an invitation to visit the United States, but no date has been fixed for the trip.

In a statement to the Saudi paper *Al-Jazirah*, published today, Dr al-Baz said that the visit is expected to be made in July. The trip is part of Egypt's diplomatic moves to support ongoing efforts to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Al-Baz Confers With Soviet Envoy on Gulf War
PM080855 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 29 May 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Usamah al-Baz and Soviet Ambassador Discussed U.S.Threats To Intervene in Gulf War"]

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Foreign Affairs, received Gennadiy Goravilov [name as published], the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, in his office the day before yesterday. During their meeting, they discussed developments in the international arena in light of recent U.S. threats to directly intervene in the Gulf war to protect shipping in the region and to force Iran to accept peace endeavors to end the Iraq-Iran war. *Al-Wafd* learned that Dr al-Baz and the Soviet ambassador discussed the possibility of the United States entering into joint alliances with one of the region's states. They discussed the Soviet role should the United States carry out its threats. Their discussion also focused on bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them in the near future.

Car Used in Attack on U.S. Officials Found
NC051313 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1306 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — The security forces have succeeded in finding the Peugeot automobile used by the perpetrators in the attack on the head of security at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo and his deputy.

Criminal laboratory experts have lifted fingerprints from inside and outside the car, which was found in Nasr City. These will now be checked in an attempt to identify the culprits. The two U.S. officials were slightly injured when they were fired upon by men in a speeding car on Al-Ma'adi Road on 26 May.

Further on Assailants' Car
NC052053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — Preliminary reports by forensic experts on the Peugeot automobile used in the attack on U.S. Embassy officials and found today in the eighth quarter of Nasr City indicate the presence of bloodstains near the driver's seat. This gives rise to the possibility that one of the assailants was wounded.

Initial investigation also indicates that the Peugeot came in contact with the U.S. Embassy car. There is a bullet hole in the left rear of the vehicle where a from which a shot was fired. Four cartridges of 7.62 x 39 caliber were found inside the car, which bore no license planes.

Same Gun Used in Three Recent Terrorist Attacks
NC051422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — Preliminary reports by experts from the Interior Ministry Criminal Laboratory indicate that the weapon used in the attack on Makram Muhammad Ahmad, chairman of the Al-Hilal Publishing House Board of Directors and editor in chief of *Al-Musawwar* magazine, is a 7.62 x 39 caliber weapon. According to these reports, it is the same weapon used in both the attempt to assassinate former Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha and the recent attack on the U.S. Embassy security chief and his deputy. [passage omitted]

MENA has learned that the security forces' investigation into the attack on the *Al-Musawwar* editor in chief indicates that there are two different organizations that could have perpetrated the attack. The investigation is now trying to determine which of the two was responsible. [passage omitted]

500 'Extremists' Arrested Pending Interrogation
NC071621 Cairo MENA in English 1225 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, June 7 (MENA) — Minister of Interior Zaki Badr said today he is in the process of working out an anti-terrorism act in Egypt that will be soon submitted to the cabinet's standing Higher Policies Committee.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Democractic Party, the minister said that 500 rpt 500 extremists had been arrested pending interrogation in connection with the recent assassination [words indistinct]. Those whose innocence is proven would be released immediately.

He also referred to the arrest of 22 rpt 22 currency dealers to safeguard the stability of the Egyptian economy.

While stressing that the individual incidents that took place lately would never shake the country's security and stability, [words indistinct] citizen with tipoff on these crimes' perpetrators to report immediately to the security bodies. Any outfit that endangers the country's security will be dealt with legally whatever its identity, he pledged.

He told MENA that Cairo alone has been provided with a hundred police cars equipped with radio devices to follow up any fresh incidents.

Mubarak Addresses Media on Various Issues

JN070824 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
5 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] President Mubarak has participated in Media Officials' Day,decorating a number of pioneers in this field. He met with them for 5 hours.

During the meeting, the president spoke about the most important domestic, Arab, and international issues and answered questions put to him by journalists and reporters.

At the beginning of the session, the president congratulated Makram Muhammad Ahmad, editor in chief of *Al-Musawwar*, on surviving an assassination attempt the day before yesterday. The president said: Honest and sincere words may draw opposition, but this must not deter men of principle. They are aware that the future of our country depends on honest, free words.

The president stated: Since I took over, I have been committed to freedom and the right of each individual to voice his views and write what he wants. However, I would like to point out that mistakes will affect everyone, not only those who make them.

The president stressed the importance of stability and asserted: I have spoken a lot about stability, but I will talk about it again because our future depends on it. He said: We are not working on desert islands. Each writer should appreciate our circumstances at home and abroad and take into consideration the issue of stability when he writes.

The president added: Lack of stability means lack of a free press, lack of development, and lack of security, which will make us lose everything.

The president noted: If investors do not feel secure, they will not come. Those with capital will try to smuggle it outside the country. This means ruining factories and creating unemployment.

The president said: The structure of Egypt is based on freedom and democracy. However, freedom and democracy should serve the people, otherwise they will be useless.

The president affirmed: We have made great achievements in which each citizen has participated. I am not the only one to have made such achievements. He added: We faced great obstacles but the march continued. We have chosen a difficult path and established an infrastructure — the sewage system, electricity, and telephones. Some of our systems had not been changed for 50 years.

The president said: We do not object to criticism as long as it is constructive and serves the public interest. Without freedom, there will be corruption and the gates of liberty will be closed.

The president touched on the recent controversy over a proposal for selling the Suez Canal. He stated: I have read about this. However, we should not forget that there is something called sovereignty and there is no way we can abandon this sovereignty.

The president added: Some say we should lease bases to foreigners to help us overcome our economic difficulties. But I say no. I have waged many battles against the idea of foreign bases. If you give bases to foreigners, you will lose your free will. I will not accept this.

The president asserted that this Egyptian position has not changed and has been presented during official talks and in public.

Responding to a question on conflicting reports about the arrest of the people involved in the attack on Major General Abu Basha, the president said that there should not be hasty statements made about such issues because contradictions will arise. However, the president added, a number of suspects have been arrested and they have confessed. These confessions will have to be corroborated by evidence and witnesses before referring the suspects to the courts. He stated: We will guarantee unbiased investigations and I have issued instructions against torture. The president said another organization is responsible for opening fire on the U.S. diplomats.

Replying to a question on financial investment companies, the president said that the government has not approved the establishment of such companies for a long time, and existing companies have been around for some time. Each will take his turn.

Answering a question on the state's position and the need to strike hard at the cause of violence, the president said: Some are trying to force me to take harsh measures I do not want to take. Violence affects stability, development, and production.

The president asked the media to mobilize the people against terrorism and added: We should not wrong anyone; we must follow justice.

Responding to a question on bank interest rates, the president said: Ask those who ask such questions where they put their money. The money in banks is used to build houses, factories, and hospitals. Most Islamic countries have ended this controversy and are not allowing a single Islamic bank.

One correspondent raised the issue of differences in certain scientific institutions such as the Planning Institute and the Scientific Research Academy. The president stated I would rather not discuss this issue now, but I promise to resolve it.

The president answered a question on the election law by saying that he personally prefers the system of individual constituencies. Laws must not be fooled with everyday, he added, and the election law was ammended according to a constitutional court's recommendation.

Answering a question on the parties' activity in confronting extremism, the president expressed the hope that the parties, including the NDP, will take action because they are all part of the system and must work for the public interest.

Replying to a question on selling agricultural land to foreigners, the president said: We reject this because we do not want the Egyptian to one day find himself a tenant on his own land. The

People's Assembly issued a resolution banning the sale of agricultural land to non-Egyptians. However, some currently want to buy concessions for a period of up to 50 years to reclaim desert areas. I do not mind as long they invest in Egypt's land.

Responding to a question on the reasons for the government's adherence to the public sector, the president said: The public sector has been neglected for many years. We discovered that some of its bodies go back to 1938. The first 5-year plan was to modernize and rebuild factories. Some companies such as Al-Mahallah, Kafr al-Dawwar, and Hulwan have a large and excellent production.

The president added: We have drawn up a plan to improve the situation of companies operating at a loss with the hope of eliminating losses in 2 years.

The president said: We must realize that the public sector enables us to control prices so as not to burden the average and poor sectors.

Replying to a question on securing the support of the Armed Forces in civilian projects, the president noted: The Armed Forces' major duty is to defend the homeland. Any decline in the standard of training is a decline in the standard of democracy and freedom in Egypt.

The president affirmed that Egypt's strength, status, and role lies in the strength of its Army, scientists, and intellectuals. Therefore, the international community supports us.

The president denied the existence of mediation between Egypt and Syria. He said: I met with President al-Asad during the Islamic summit in Kuwait by unplanned coincidence.

He said that Egypt does not seek a reconciliation with Damascus and noted that our relations with other Arab countries are good.

Answering a question on the abrogation of the Camp David agreements, the president said: He who wants to abolish the peace treaty must bear the responsibility of declaring war. As for the second document of Camp David, it carries for the first time a U.S.-Israeli commitment toward withdrawal from Gaza and the West Bank.

Asked about the possibilities of convening an international conference, the president replied that contacts and meetings are underway in preparation for the conference. The president said: We exerted great efforts for the international conference. We convinced Peres in Alexandria. There are differences between Peres and Shamir on the convocation of the conference, while the United States is standing between the two.

The president said that the two superpowers have an important role in convening or not convening the conference because they have deals over other issues. The Arabs must agree on something.

The president called on the PLO to find a way to participate in the international conference, otherwise it will miss the opportunity.

The president added: If the two superpowers agree, the UN Security Council permanent members and the Arab confrontation states will be called [to attend the conference]. Syria tried to prevent Egypt from participating in the conference. However, despite its close ties with Syria, the Soviet Union insists on the attendance of Egypt, for it realizes her weight and stature in the region. This indicates the importance of establishing good relations with Egypt.

The president added: As for the date of the conference, some talk about November and others about December, while the U.S. Administration will be entering an election period.

The president affirmed: Our relations are strong with both East and West. We are working out our relations with everyone. The United States helps us economically. Trade with the Soviet Union has been restored. And, after great efforts, we signed an agreement with the IMF.

The president was asked: Why do you describe the relations with the United States as special and why are we carrying out joint maneuvers with it? He answered: The United States is giving us important military and economic aid. Hence, the relations are special. As for the maneuvers, we are the ones who benefit from them. The Egyptian Armed Forces must carry out a general annual exercise in which all Army corps participate. The joint maneuvers achieve this objective.

The president added: We benefited from last year's maneuvers and we tackled gaps we discovered during them. We also carried out a joint naval maneuver with Britain. So where is the problem if we are benefiting without having to pay anything. The president indicated that Syria carried out aerial and naval exercises with the Soviet Union without being criticized by anybody.

'Abd al-Majid Notes Difficulties for Conference

NC051356 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Jun (MENA)— Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that an international conference on peace in the Middle East is the only solution to the Middle East problem and that the idea of direct negotiations has been completely ruled out now.

In an interview with MENA in Belgrade, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that there has been a positive development with regard to the international peace conference in that the entire world has come to accept the idea of such a conference while in the past support was for direct negotiations. He added that there are still difficulties facing the convocation of the conference, including questions of the role and nature of the conference, Palestinian representation, and use of Security Council Resolution 242 as the basis for the conference. He said these matters require effort and discussion by all the parties concerned.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister noted that Egypt is in the unique position of having contact and dialogue with all the parties concerned, which lends importance to Egypt's role.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed hope that differences and obstacles within Israel regarding the conference will be eliminated, noting the role Egypt played in convincing Israel to accept the conference following President Mubarak's meeting with Shim'on Peres in September 1986. He stressed that peace must be comprehensive and all-encompassing, it should put an end to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, and it should provide for the Palestinian people's national, legitimate rights. [passage omitted]

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said he had held consultations on the periphery of the Brioni conference with the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean. He also noted that he had met with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, at the latter's request and that their discussions dealt with PLO-Egyptian questions. Referring to his meeting with the Yugoslav foreign minister, he said that their talks had focused on bilateral cooperation in light of the visit Branko Mikulic, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council president, will make to Egypt on 27 June.

Returns From Yugoslavia

NC070853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that he will submit a report to President Husni Mubarak on Sunday on the results of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries' second ministerial conference and on his talks with Yugoslav officials.

In a statement he made upon his return from Yugoslavia tonight, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the meeting had achieved its desired goal and provided Egyptian diplomacy with the opportunity to explain Egypt's stance with regard to recent international and regional developments. He noted that the Egyptian statement, which was read during the conference, and the bilateral meetings he held with the foreign ministers of the countries attending the conference facilitated the exposition of Egyptian views. [passage omitted]

Briefs Mubarak on Discussions

NC071812 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said President Husni Mubarak expressed satisfaction at the results of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries conference. 'Abd al-Majid said he briefed President Mubarak on the resolutions passed by the conference and gave him the greetings of the Yugoslav president along with the latter's assurances on the cordial ties between the two nations.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that the Yugoslav prime minister will visit Egypt on 27 June for talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi. Dr 'Abd al-Majid praised the outcome of the nonaligned meeting, pointing out that cooperation in the Mediterranean was discussed during the conference. The conferees, he said, discussed peace and security in the region with a view to enhancing cooperation between nonaligned and European countries. He stated that security in the Middle East and in Europe is interlinked.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid voiced his satisfaction over the selection of Egypt as general coordinator of science and technology for the Mediterranean. The resolution, he said, was a sign of appreciation of Egypt's regional role.

He also noted that while he was in Brioni, he met with the PLO's Faruq Qaddumi at the latter's request. He said their meeting was marked by frankness and honesty. Qaddumi, he said, explained the circumstances surrounding the recent PNC meeting, while Dr 'Abd al-Majid expounded the Egyptian point of view. Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the meeting was the first between Egyptian and PLO officials since the PNC meeting.

Meets UN Information Delegation

NC071819 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with a UN information delegation. The delegation is currently touring the Middle East on a fact-finding mission concerning the Palestinian problem and conditions in the region.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained the dimensions of Egypt's foreign policy to the 15 high-ranking members of the delegation. He also described the country's efforts to solve the Palestinian problem and promote peace in the region. In particular, he mentioned Egypt's attempts to bring an end to the Gulf war and to establish peace in the Middle East. He also answered questions from the delegation's members on the various aspects of the current regional situation.

Soviet Aid in Nuclear Power Project Sought

PM051035 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 26 May 87 p 1

['Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar Report: "Egypt Asks Soviet Union To Help It Set Up Nuclear Power Station"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned that Egypt recently asked the Soviet Union to help it set up its first nuclear power station at al-Dab'ah. Egypt has also requested Soviet participation in financing the project. Some U.S. and French organizations and banks earlier withdrew their offers to finance the Egyptian nuclear program. During his visit to Moscow in June, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, is expected to discuss with Soviet officials the possibility of the Soviet Union contributing to the setting up of nuclear reactors in Egypt. Egypt decided in 1980 to establish nuclear reactors for generating electricity, which are fueled with uranium. Eight reactors will be established by the year 2000. *Al-Wafd* learned the day before yesterday that an equal trade deal was concluded between the Egyptian organization, United Export and Import Group Limited, and five [as published] Soviet organizations: Khimeksport, Zapchasteksport, Aviaeksport, and Mashinoeksport. The value of the deals totals 120 million pounds within the framework of a long-term 5-year agreement under which the Soviet side is to supply chemicals, spare parts, tractors,

vehicles, and planes and Egypt is to export its traditional products to the Soviet Union. The day before yesterday President Husni Mubarak received a written message from the leaders of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Council of Ministers expressing their happiness at the continued strengthening of ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of equality and complete respect for independence, sovereignty, and mutual benefit.

Mubarak Appoints New Naval Chief of Staff

NC051043 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has appointed Navy Staff Major General Muhammad Sharif al-Sadiq as chief of staff of the Egyptian Navy.

Maj Gen al-Sadiq, born on 2 November 1936, graduated from the Naval College in 1956. He attended courses in higher military studies in the USSR and France, and graduated from the War College at the Nasir Military Academy in 1981. He has assumed several command posts and previously served as commander of the Al-Abrar Naval Brigade and as director of naval operations.

Detention of Sudanese Rioters in Aswan Extended

NC050921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0812 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Aswan, 5 Jun (MENA) — Judge Majdi al-Batiti, chief prosecutor in Aswan, has ordered that 28 Sudanese nationals charged with illegal assembly, damaging public property, and attacking police officers, be detained an additional 15 days.

The defendants attempted to break into the Customs Department at the High Dam passenger port facility on 20 May to obtain passage by force without booking seats in advance. They attacked the policemen who arrived on the scene and damaged some port installations. They were subsequently arrested and referred to the prosecutor's office which ordered their incarceration for 15 days. The prosecution issued a new detention order after the first one expired.

Journalists Acquitted of Bribery Charges

NC071759 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA) — The Higher State Security Court today acquitted Sa'id 'Abd al-Khaliq, deputy editor in chief of the *Al-Wafd* newspaper; Muhammad Ahmad Abu al-Fath, advertising director at the same paper; and Faruq 'Aql, former chairman of the Al-Shams sporting club. The three had been charged with having received a 100,000-pound bribe from businessman 'Abd al-Rahman al-Baydani [former YAR vice president] to stop a smear campaign against him by the *Al-Wafd* paper. [passage omitted]

Minister Leaves for ILO Conference in Geneva

NC071030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA) — 'Asim 'Abd al-Haq, minister of manpower and training, departed for Geneva this morning on a 1-week visit during which he will deliver Egypt's speech before the international labor conference to be held from 3 to 24 June.

The conference will discuss the ILO's coordination role in international labor agreements and in promoting vocational training. In a predeparture statement, Minister 'Abd al-Haq said he would discuss with the ILO president the rights of Egyptian workers in Libya and those of the Arab workers in the occupied territories.

Paris Envoy Warns Chad Against 'Encroachment'

LD052138 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] In response to remarks by Gouara Lassou, the so-called foreign minister of Chad, the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris has made the following statement: To talk of Aozou is to talk of Ndjamena, and any encroachment on Libyan soil in Aozou would provide a legitimate justification for an advance toward Ndjamena itself.

The statement by the man calling himself Gouara Lassou is not important in itself, for it was made by a minister without a ministry, and if there is a ministry it has no authority. The significant thing is that this statement was released while Chad is totally under French occupation. No one can make such comments without the consent of Chad's military governor. However, were we to reopen the Chad file involving the two states, we would see that Libya's historical borders end at the 10th parallel, which is to the south of Ndjamena.

The Aozou region, which lies within Libyan territory, borders the land of the Toubo tribes, led by Goukouni Oueddei. It has nothing to do with the Annakaza tribe in the Toubo area. Gouara Lassou, a southerner, has no right to talk about the borders of regions he knows nothing about and with which he has nothing to do. Moreover, Habre has nothing to do with the Tibesti area, as it is under the control of Goukouni Oueddei and the Toubo and (Junt) tribes. Habre has no right to discuss them and cannot send a single soldier there, as they are off limits for him. Any assault on Aozou will put us in a state of declared war against the aggressors, and Ndjamena will be our objective.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Supreme Soviet Delegation

LD070939 Tripoli JANA in English 0822 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution received Mr Arnold Ryutyel, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Presidium, and the delegation accompanying him.

Joint Statement Issued

LD071314 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1159 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli 7 Jun (JANA) — A joint statement has been issued at the end of a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah by a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The trip was in accordance with the two friendly countries' relations of amity and cooperation. The document was signed this morning at the People's Hall in Tripoli.

The joint statement was signed by the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress and by Arnold Ryutyel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Arnold Ryutyel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made the following statement to JANA after the ceremony: The visit that I and the members of my delegation paid to the Great Jamahiriyah has given us a chance to see the achievements of the 1 September Revolution. These accomplishments are a clear sign of the brilliant future ahead of the Libyan people. They are also proof of its ability to build and achieve its aspirations of security and peace.

He added: The agricultural and industrial achievements we saw during our tour of several municipalities highlight the advanced nature of these gains and are a reflection of the correct planning being implemented in Libya. On behalf of the Soviet peoples, I wish the friendly Libyan people progress and prosperity.

Cultural Exchange Plan Signed

LD071423 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1155 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jun (JANA) — A plan covering cultural exchanges between the Great Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union for 1987-88 was signed this morning at the People's Hall in Tripoli.

The plan includes cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, sciences, media, sports, social affairs, and scientific research. It also deals with the exchange of visits, experts, and technicians, and the sharing of scientific research results obtained in the two countries.

Ryutyel, Delegation Depart

LD071910 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 7 Jun (JANA) — Arnold Ryutyel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Republic of Estonia, along with the members of his delegation, left Tripoli this evening following a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. [passage omitted]

Fatah's Khalil al-Wazir Arrives on Visit

LD052108 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Brother Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad], member of the Central Committee of the Palestine liberation movement, Fatah, and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA, Abu Jihad said he was proud to be in the Great Jamahiriyah, whose people and leader are experiencing the reality of the Arab nation and its overflowing tragedies.

Ends Visit, Issues Statement

LD072029 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jun (JANA) — Brother Khalil al-Wazir — Abu Jihad — member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Before departing Tripoli International Airport, Brother Abu Jihad gave a statement to a JANA correspondent expressing his pleasure at visiting the Great Jamahiriyah. He said: We aspire to a unification of efforts in our Arab world. The Great Jamahiriyah has a leading role to play in consolidating our Arab nation's spirit of solidarity to face the conspiracies against our people in the occupied territories. We are the targets of a vicious assault by the Zionist enemy on our camps, universities, and towns and villages. We also see it in southern Lebanon, where Zionist aircraft destroy villages and burn down our camps.

In addition, he noted that this savage attack requires a firm stance from our Arab nation to meet the Zionist enemy's violation of our Arab airspace, our Arab land, and our Arab homes. All this demands a serious position to counter our Arab nation's current ordeal.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian Ambassador

LD070942 Tripoli JANA in English 0821 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution received the Algerian ambassador to Great Jamahiriyah.

SPLM To Respond to Al-Mahdi Initiative 6 Jul

JN061131 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, June 6 (SUNA) — The Sudan People's Liberation Movement "SPLM" led by Col. John Garang has fixed next July 6 as a final date for responding to Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi initiative on the southern Sudan question that was declared last April 6, the daily *Al-Sudani* issued here today reported.

A popular delegation, representing Al-Nubah Mountains Movement and Kordofan region said a message from the SPLM will be conveyed to Al-Mahdi and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country "NASC" the daily said.

The delegation had left for Nairobi mid last month and negotiated with the leaders of SPLM on the means of achieving peace in the south. The delegates urged Col. Garang to stop attacking people in the Nuba Mountain and Al-Nubah areas, the daily added.

Egyptian Assistance in Jokau Battle Denied

JN071604 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Jun 87 p 9

[Text] Khartoum — In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, a military source in the Sudanese Armed Forces General Command has denied that Egyptian forces participated with Sudanese units in the recapture of Jokau, which had been occupied by [SPLA leader John] Garang's forces with the help of the Ethiopian Air Force. The military source said the Sudanese could crush the rebels alone. He added that Jokau will be brought under complete control in the next few days and that the rebels will be conclusively expelled from it.

Prime Minister Views Policy Toward SPLM

EA051937 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] At a news conference today, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stressed that John Garang's movement is out of touch with the political situation in Sudan. Answering a question on the government's attitude to the [SPLM] movement, his excellency said the principles of self-defense and reciprocity are obvious and need no emphasis. He pointed out that Sudanese policy is one of good-neighborliness. His excellency explained that all the evidence points to foreign support for the outlaws.

His excellency denied the existence of any plans to hold local government elections, since it is felt that local elections should be held after the nullification of past elections has been reexamined.

Notes Government Accord

EA051924 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi held a news conference this afternoon at the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers. He discussed the reasons behind the special decision to dissolve the old cabinet.

His excellency also reviewed achievements since the cabinet's dissolution on 17 May. He included the signing of a national government charter for national unity and the progress made on certain issues, especially the national security and economic planning bodies. He said the relationship between the head of state and the Council of Ministers, and the responsibilities of the prime minister have been defined. Agreement has also been reached with all the southern parties. A memorandum of understanding, the first of its kind in Sudanese history, has been signed. A memorandum of understanding has also been concluded with the Sudanese National Party. The accord was reached within a national framework and does not exclude other political forces. Individual members of the government were also scrutinized with a higher degree of solidarity as the goal. A workers' representative and one for women were named to reach this objective.

His excellency stated that the accomplishments also included a serious reexamination of problems in the democratic era and the establishment of the principle of accountability and investigation. He told the news conference that the government is not perfect but was committed to doing its best.

Al-Mahdi on Empty Portfolios, Islamic Law

JN071057 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said that ministers will be named to the as yet empty cabinet posts during the cabinet speech, scheduled for tomorrow before the Constituent Assembly.

In a statement appearing in today's edition of the newspaper *Al-Siyasah*, Al-Mahdi noted that the political forces participating in the coalition government have drawn up a memorandum of understanding, a joint charter, and a gentlemen's agreement, as he called it.

Al-Mahdi said that alternatives to the September 1983 Islamic laws will be issued immediately, adding that the constitutional conference will tackle broader and more important issues than alternative laws. He indicated that the alternative laws will be based on laws grounded in Sudan's heritage, and added that there will be provisions stating that God's punitive measures will be applied only to the majority of the population.

Prime Minister, Party Leaders Hold Talks

EA052315 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirgani [Democratic Unionist Party leader], and Hasan Abdullah al-Turabi [Islamic National Front leader] met today to discuss the country's general situation. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that a binding verbal agreement was reached to develop and back up the national course. [sentence as heard] In referring to the September laws [imposition of Islamic shari'a], his excellency said that they would soon be abrogated by the Council of Ministers.

He added that the documents of the two parties' charter and the memorandum of understanding with the southern parties had been distributed to all political forces for study. His excellency noted that the abrogation [of shari'a] would not be done on the basis of a temporary order, as the Assembly would be in session. It would be carried out after agreement on alternative laws.

Cabinet To Discuss Government Policy Statement
JN051056 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum June 5 (SUNA) — The newly formed cabinet will hold a meeting this Saturday [6 June] to discuss a blue print of the government policy statement to be presented by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi prior to the presentation of the final version before the Constituent Assembly on next Monday.

The Minister of Culture and Information Dr Ma'mun Sanadah said in a statement yesterday after the first cabinet meeting that the cabinet will discuss in its regular meeting this Sunday the budget report for fiscal 1987/88. Dr Sanadah said the ministerial economic committee will hold a meeting today Friday to discuss issues related to the increasing living expenses.

The cabinet also decided in its meeting yesterday to remandate the former ministerial committees in charge of stamping out the legacies of the defunct regime and investigating into corruption in various poliltical economic and administrative government departments.

Also decided by the cabinet was the formation of a committee to specify on sound basis responsibilities and tasks of each ministry.

The cabinet further heard a briefing presented by the foreign minister on the level of preparations for the East and Central African mini-summit conference scheduled to convene here on June 8-10. Another report on the forthcoming agricultural season was also presented by the minister of agriculture.

Housing, Trade Ministers Sworn into Office
JN071530 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Khartoum, June 7 (SUNA) — Muhammad Tahir Jilani and Dr Ibrahim Hasan Abd al-Jalil were sworn in today by Acting State Council Chairman Idris al-Banna as minister of works, housing, and public utilities and minister of trade, respectively. The new cabinet less these two ministers was sworn into office last week.

KUWAIT

6 Sentenced to Death for 'Subversive Activities'

LD060911 Kuwait KUNA in English 0756 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait, June 6 (KUNA) — Kuwait security court today sentenced six persons to death after finding them guilty of undertaking subversive activities against the security of the state.

One defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment and two were acquitted.

The court had started the hearings shortly following the crimes which occurred in January in Kuwait. [Word indistinct] persons stood trial of which four were tried in absentia.

The two acquitted are Basil al-Dashti, who is at large and 'Adil Murtada'i Kazim Isma'il.

Those who received a death sentence but are also still at large are: Habib Sha'ban Haji 'Ali Ghadanfari and 'Abd al-Rahim 'Ali Isma'il 'Ali Naqi.

A fourth at large Adil Karim Jum'a 'Abdallah Husayn, was sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour and fined 300 Kuwaiti dinars (about one thousand dollars).

The four convicts who received death sentences are:

Hassan Muhammad Haji 'Ali Haji, 'Abd al-Rahim Muhammad Hasan Sadiq, Shihab Ahmad Salih al-Ghani and Fu'ad Ashur 'Isa Ashur.

Mustafa 'Abdallah Muhammad Hajihah received a life imprisonment, while Faysal Falih al-Sahim al-Nasir was sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labor. Property found in his possession has been ruled confiscated and a fine of custom excise of one hundred dinars has been imposed on the convict.

Majid Husayn Ahmad Mendani Arti received a three-year imprisonment with labour. Ammunition and arms found in his possession has been confiscated and was fined one hundred dinars.

A seven-year imprisonment with labour, was handed down on 'Abd al-Muhsin Sha'ban Haji 'Ali Ghadanfari.

Khalid 'Abd al-Majid 'Abd al-Nabi 'Ali Naqi and Mustafa Yunis 'Abd al Husayn Haji were sentenced to hard labour for two years with a fine of three hundred dinars each. The court, however, ruled that a stay of execution for three years starting today will go into effect for the two, provided they pay a bail of 500 dinars pledging not to commit any criminal acts.

Hassan Sayyid Muhammad Sayyid 'Ali Akbar (alias Sayyid Fatimi) Was sentenced to ten years of hard labor.

The 16 persons were charged of being responsible for a number of fires in oil installations last January 19.

Arms and explosive material were found in the possession of the arrested persons.

Group Threatens To Kill Kuwaiti Leaders

NC071506 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Beirut, June 7 (AFP) — An undercover group threatened Sunday to kill Kuwaiti leaders if the emirate carried out death sentences passed on six members of a group which sabotaged Kuwaiti oilfields.

"Our bullets will rip the chests of Kuwaiti leaders, who are oppressors and hired mercenaries," the Forces of the Prophet Muhammad-Kuwait (FPMK), said in a statement received by a Western news agency here.

It warned the emir of Kuwait and his family, "and the whole American regime" of the Gulf state "against any harm done to our Mujahidin (Islamic fighter) friends after the unfair sentences they were given."

The six who were sentenced Saturday — two of them in their absence — were members of a sabotage network accused of bombing Kuwaiti oilfields.

This was the fourth statement from the FPMK, which was first heard of during the Islamic summit here last January, when it claimed to have started fires in Kuwaiti oilfields.

A few days later, it claimed a bomb attack in the capital and threatened to shoot down planes carrying conference participants.

Shaykh Sa'd Calls for More Security Efforts

LD080959 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait, June 8 (KUNA) — H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah Monday, commended the efficiency of the security apparatus in preserving the security of the country and the people and called for more efforts to maintain the security of Kuwait.

In an interview with "*Al-Qabas*" newspaper, Shaykh Sa'd said latest incidents in Kuwait are regarded as political crimes that are usually fed by groups, parties and countries. He noted that investigation of political crimes require accuracy and patience, particularly that these crimes are foreign to the Kuwaiti society and its ideologies.

Political crimes in the contemporary world are an international phenomenon he said, noting that even the developed countries face difficulties to uncover the perpetrators of these crimes and even fail to stamp out the reasons.

He went on saying, despite some shortcomings in several centers in Kuwait "we were still able to reduce the threat of political crimes to the minimum and with the efforts of the security men, we referred the perpetrators of these crimes to judiciary to stand a fair trial".

The latest verdicts, he said, affirm Kuwait's principle of ensuring justice to all suspects.

On the role of the citizen at this stage Shaykh Sa'd said dependence on the security apparatus alone is not enough to uproot political crimes, noting that the role of the nationals are necessary when dealing with political crimes.

Shaykh Sa'd warned against generalizing accusations on all people and said accusations should be restricted on radical elements who proved involvement in harmful acts to the security of the country.

H.H. the crown prince and premier stressed advocated [as received] firmness against anyone or group regardless of their ideology if they committed acts against the state and its political, economic and social structures.

He said the aim of the government is to ensure security to all people without discrimination, noting that "our allegance should be dedicated to Kuwait which receive nationals and expatriates with open arms without discrimination and provide services to all".

Shaykh Sa'd concluded by saying "we in Kuwait are all in one boat, therefore our political trends should be devoted to the safety of this boat."

Shaykh Sabah Denies Considering U.S. Bases

LD061327 Kuwait KUNA in English 1108 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait, June 6 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Saturday Kuwait has never contempleted granting any military facilities or bases to the United States on Kuwaiti soil.

Asked by KUNA to comment on Western reports to the effect, Shaykh al-Sabah said "no one has ever brought up the subject... and Kuwait has not considered, in any form, granting facilities or concluding any agreements on allowing setting up military bases on its territories."

Shaykh al-Sabah made the remarks to reporters before flying to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia to take part in a meeting for the GCC Ministerial Council session which brings together tonight six foreign ministers of the GCC countries: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Egypt in Contact Over Boats Seized by Iran

NC050900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0834 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Jun (MENA) — Dr Ahmad 'Atiyah al-Masri, head of the Egyptian interests section in Kuwait, has announced that his office is continuing its contacts with Kuwaiti authorities to resolve the issue of the Egyptian fishermen who were working aboard the Kuwaiti fishing boats intercepted by unidentified vessels and taken to Iranian territorial waters.

Dr al-Masri asserted that the Kuwaiti authorities are treating the case of these Egyptian fisherman as if they were Kuwaiti citizens. He asserted that the fishermen were carrying out their usual work when they were detained.

In press statements he made today, the head of the Egyptian interests section denied the fishermen were involved in actions other than fishing. Al-Masri added that time will prove that allegations to the contrary are false.

The Iranian authorities have accused the fishermen of espionage. For its part, the Kuwaiti Government has summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kuwait and demanded that his country release the fishermen.

SAUDI ARABIA

Oil Minister Receives Iranian Oil Official

LD071936 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1435 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Jun (SPA) — His Excellency Hisham Nazir, minister of oil and mineral resources and acting planning minister, met in his office in Jeddah this afternoon with Iranian Oil Ministry Undersecretary, Hoseyn Kazempour Ardebili, and his accompanying delegation. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Turki, undersecretary at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, also attended the meeting. Participants at the meeting discussed issues of mutual interest.

Iranian Force 'Wiped Out' in Maysan Sector

JN080627 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0605 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — The Iraqi forces in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan have wiped out an Iranian force that attacked one of our forward companies. A military spokesman informed INA that at 0340 today [2340 GMT on 7 June] an Iranian force attempted to attack one of our companies operating in the sector east of Maysan. The spokesman said the Iraqi forces confronted the enemy Iranian force and were able to wipe out or wound most of it, including the unit's commander, while the rest of the force fled. The spokesman affirmed that the corpses of the Iranians were left in the no-man's-land zone and that the situation was settled in favor of the Iraqi forces.

Iranian Claims of Fighting in Zakhu Area Denied

JN051240 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims of fighting in the Zakhu area of northern Iraq.

In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said that Iranian propaganda has accustomed us to these ridiculous lies that greatly expose the Iranian regime and prove its defeat more than anything else. The Iraqi spokesman added: The Iranian rulers should be ashamed of themselves because the figures they provide exceed Iraq's population.

The spokesman pointed out that correspondents of news agencies and newspapers will visit the Zakhu area to see these Iranian lies for themselves.

Dahuk Sector 'Secure'

JN071837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1802 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations that fighting and sabotage occurred in the Dahuk area in northern Iraq. In a statement to INA, the military spokesman described these allegations as sheer lies being spread by Iranian agents who for money exploit the foolishness of the Iranian Government.

The spokesman also stated that the Iranian Government is adding, as usual, new lies to its previous lies since these are its only method of dealing with the Iranian people and international public opinion.

The military spokesman affirmed that all areas in which Iran alleged fighting and sabotage took place are open for Arab and foreign correspondents and news agencies to visit. The spokesman additionally pointed out that no one believes the lies of the Iranian rulers, who are oppressors of the Iranian people, since these rulers represent a group of thieves and liars.

The Iraqi military spokesman also affirmed that, due to efforts by the Armed Forces and the Kurdish citizenry, all areas of the nation's northern region are secure and stable.

Communique No 2,699 Details 4-5 Jun Combat

JN051701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Communique No 2,699 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 June 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continued to inflict heavy losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. It is God's will to support the Iraqis, to grant them the ability to safeguard their land and dignity and to maintain their holy places, and to give them sweeping supremacy and continuous victories over our unjust and tyrannical enemies, the Iranian rulers, the hired agents of Zionism.

At 0300 last night [2300 GMT on 4 June], the enemy sent an infantry brigade in an unsuccessful attempt at approaching one of our heroic formations of the valiant Al-Shaybani Forces in the V Army Corps sector. Our brave men lay in wait for the enemy, then directed concentrated tank, mortar, and artillery fire against the scoundrels. They forced the defeated enemy to retreat deep into Iranian territory after the Iranians sustained large numbers of dead and wounded as well as the destruction of large quantities of weapons and other equipment. The situation was thus settled in favor of our victorious forces.

Blessed be the righteous men of the V Army Corps and the Al-Shaybani Forces — commanders, officers, and soldiers from other ranks.

2. It has been confirmed that enemy losses during the recent desperate attempt to attack our valiant units in the II Army Corps central sector's Mimak area, — which was noted in Communique No 2,697 issued on 3 June 1987 — amount to 800 dead and wounded, in addition to the destruction of large quantities of weapons and equipment.

3. Our valiant Army helicopter gunships continued their heroic, daring raids on enemy forces in the operational sectors, and inflicted on the vile Khomeyniites further losses in scoundrels, weapons, and equipment by destroying their positions in 67 combat missions. Our helicopters returned safely to base. Praise be to God.

4. One of our forward formations in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan spotted enemy groups, estimated as an infantry company, attempting to approach our forward positions. Our formations used various types of weapons against them, destroyed most of the groups, and forced the remainder to flee. Elsewhere in the sector four infantry positions were destroyed, with all personnel killed, and a number of ammunition dumps were destroyed.

5. Our units fired at an enemy infantry platoon, killing four scoundrels. They also destroyed a vehicle in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. A number of enemy personnel were killed and a machinegun

emplacement was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. A machinegun was destroyed and a shovel [preceding word in English] was damaged in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 June 1987

Communique No 2,700 Issued
JN061639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Communique No 2,700 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 June 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing to destroy the enemy's resources and confront its remnants, imposing their absolute control over the entire theater of operations, safeguarding Iraq's sacred land, and affirming our country's superiority over its unjust enemies. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. The brave knights of the helicopter gunships inflicted further losses on the enemy's scoundrels and equipment in 28 combat missions. Our knights returned safely to their bases. Praise be to God.

2. Units from our brave forces shelled enemy troop concentrations opposite our positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, thus inflicting new losses on the scoundrels' rear positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, one 106-mm gun and three infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants either killed or wounded.

3. One of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector sighted and using tanks and artillery attacked groups of enemy personnel, thereby inflicting losses of personnel and equipment upon them. The enemy was observed evacuating its losses.

4. One shovel [preceding word in English] was burned, two others were damaged, and a group of enemy personnel was attacked in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Two single-barreled machineguns and one four-barreled machinegun were destroyed in the VII Army Corps front.

6. One scoundrel was killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 June 1987

Communique No 2,701 Released
JN071639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Communique No 2,701 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 June 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces are continuing their heroic activities, inflicting more losses on the enemy and affirming their continuous victory over the enemies of our nation and people, God willing. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In a reckless adventure, the enemy sent groups of its foolish scoundrels toward one of our brave formations in the V Army Corps northern sector last night. Our brave men foiled the Khomeyniites' evil intentions by violently shelling the scoundrels with all types of weapons, then forced them to retreat after inflicting upon them heavy losses in personnel and equipment. The situation was thus settled in favor of our victorious units. In the same sector the enemy sustained the following losses:

The destruction of a 81-mm mortar gun, with those manning it killed; the burning and destruction of one vehicle carrying ammunition; the destruction of three infantry positions, killing their occupants; and the destruction of a number of ammunition dumps.

2. Our brave helicopter gunships made a series of raids on enemy units in the operational sectors and inflicted new losses in scoundrels, equipment, and positions with 43 combat missions. Our gunships returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah attacked five enemy groups and a number of vehicles. Most of these were destroyed while the remainder fled. Other units using artillery and tanks attacked selected enemy targets and engineering works, thereby inflicting heavy losses in personnel and equipment upon the aggressors.

4. Our artillery at different times directed effective blows at enemy units opposite our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. One enemy 106-mm gun was destroyed and its crew was killed.

5. One scoundrel was killed and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One machinegun was destroyed, one ammunition dump was blown up, and fires were started in enemy positions on the VII Army Corps front.

7. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the city of Al-Qurnah with long-range artillery, damaging some houses and other property.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 June 1987

UN Security Council Informed of Iranian Shelling

JN051557 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] United Nations, 5 Jun (INA) — Iraq has once again notified the UN Security Council that the Iranian regime continues shelling civilian residential areas. In a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today, Iraqi permanent UN representative 'Ismat Kittani said that residential areas in the Al-Qurnah District of southern Iraq's Al-Basrah Governorate were exposed to long-range Iranian artillery fire on 2 June. In this message, which it asked to be distributed to the UN Security Council's permanent member states, Iraq said the shelling damaged some civilian property.

UN Envoy Urges Mideast Nuclear-Free Zone

JN041420 Baghdad INA in English 1252 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] United Nations, June 4, INA — Iraq has called for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and warned of a possibility of a fresh "Israeli" aggression against Iraqi nuclear facilities.

Addressing a meeting of the preparatory committee for the third special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, Iraqi delegate Usamah B. Mahmud said that Iraq still adheres to the principle of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in the Middle East, to be established on the basis of the acknowledgment of acceptance of the comprehensive safeguards regime of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and adherence to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The possibility of fresh "Israeli" aggression against Iraqi nuclear facilities, Mr. Mahmud said, "will be actualized as soon as 'Israel' finds appropriate circumstances and the appropriate weapon, particularly in the light of 'Israeli' statements on various occasions."

Any attack against any nuclear facility by any state, the Iraqi delegate added, "will unquestionably lead to horrendous consequences that will not be stopped by geographical frontiers or material precautions."

He also noted that any military attack with conventional weapons against nuclear facilities "is tantamount to the use of radiological weapons because of the release of radioactive material that could result therefrom."

Peres To Visit Paris, Bonn for Talks With Leaders

TA050845 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 87 p A6

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres will leave for the FRG and France in about 2 weeks. Peres will meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn and with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in Paris.

Peres' visit to Paris will be dedicated to continued talks on the possible format of the international conference in the wake of meetings held in Jerusalem this week by French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. Sources in the Israeli Foreign Ministry reported that the French have agrred to Israel's version of the conference.

Peres Announces Limited Ties With South Africa

TA081137 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Israel is limiting its ties with South Africa and will not allow officials from South Africa's protectorate states to enter the country. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that this was announced by Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in reply to a parliamentary interpellation submitted by Knesset Member Matityahu Peled.

RAKAH Delegation To Meet With PLO in Hungary

TA071411 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Jun 87 pp 1, 13

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon]

[Text] A RAKAH-sponsored delegation is scheduled to depart for a visit to Hungary tomorrow, where it will meet PLO officials.

The departure of the delegation, to be headed by Knesset Member [MK] Charlie Biton, has been kept secret.

Last night, RAKAH spokesman 'Uzi Bernstein, who was the mediator between his party and several other elements invited to participate in the delegation, surprisingly said he knew nothing about it.

As far as is known, the PLO asked that the Israeli delegation also include Israelis of oriental origin. The RAKAH spokesman contacted two groups, the "East for Peace" and "The Oriental Front," which are identified with the Left. The two groups rejected the overture. Meni Barzilay, spokesman for the "East for Peace," and actor Yosef Shilo'ah, one of the leaders of the "Oriental Front," said yesterday: "This is a RAKAH delegation, and neither we nor our movements are identified with any party." Barzilay even sent a letter to Bernstein, informing him that there would be no advantage to such a meeting. Last night people from both movements said that they refuse to serve as "carte blanche" for RAKAH.

The RAKAH delegation has been invited by the "Hungarian Peace Committee." This sponsorship will help the RAKAH people evade the possibility of being tried on the basis of the law prohibiting meetings with the PLO, because this law does not prohibit meetings under international auspices. Moreover, attorney 'Amos Giv'on will accompany the delegation.

It has been learned that the organizers of the delegation, Biton and Bernstein, appealed to approximately 150 people, from whom they wanted to select approximately 20. Most of the people replied negatively. The organizers then appealed to various development town activists — they did not even tell some of them the purpose of the trip. They described it as a vacation, through Rome and Vienne and then Budapest. It is not clear which PLO leaders are scheduled to meet the members of the Israeli delegation, but apparently one of them will be Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas].

Violent Demonstrations Erupt in West Bank

TA070449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] There were violent demonstrations by Arabs and Jews in the administered territories yesterday, culminating in a riot by Qiryat Arba' settlers in the refugee camp of Al-Duhayshah near Bethlehem last night. Details from Tzvi Pantanovitz:

The settlers from Qiryat Arba' rioted late last night at the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem, causing damage to property. Voice of Israel reporters on the scene say the settlers caused damage to three cars, setting one on fire. They also smashed windows and solar heating panels and slashed car tires. A fight broke out between villagers and settlers. At one point, the settlers fired into the air. Security forces intervened and deteined six settlers. Several Al-Duhayshah residents have submitted complaints to the police about damage to their property. The Al-Duhayshah camp was placed under curfew until this morning.

On the 'Anabta road north of Jerusalem, two Israeli vehicles were stoned last night, causing slight damage. The Al-Duhayshah and 'Anabta incidents came after a day of violent incidents in the territories marking the 20th anniversary of the 6-Day War. Four Arabs from the territories were reportedly injured. Two students from the Abu Dis College south of Jerusalem were hurt by ricocheting bullets when troops fired into the air to disperse stonethrowers. At Qabatiyah a petrol bomb was thrown at an Israeli vehicle. No injuries were reported, although there was some damage. This Samarian town was put under curfew. Several hours later two Qabatiyah men broke through an Army roadblock outside the town. The Army fired and, according to the spokesman, the residents were wounded from flying glass splinters, not by bullets. Late last night the curfew was lifted.

In Hebron, troops used tear gas to disperse stonethrowers at the Islamic College. Several hours later the school announced it was shutting down for 2 days. The Army spokesman also said the soldier accused of shooting dead a Palestinian money changer in Nabulus would be put on trial. The spokesman said the soldier did not follow Army regulations when he fired to break up a group of stonethrowers on 26 May.

Peres 'Regrets' Incident

TA071628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says he deeply regrets the incidents in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. He says such incidents only harm us. Mr Peres said we must not become like those who want to attack us.

This afternoon several Qiryat Arba' residents met with the commander of the Central Command and sharply denounced the events in Al-Duhayshah last night. Our military correspondent has learned that the leaders of Qiryat Arba' expressed disgust with the behavior of the rioters, saying that this behavior is a breach of the prevailing rules; that is, that no firearms are to be taken to demonstrations and that IDF soldiers and innocent people must not be hurt. According to them, yesterday's events are as dangerous for the Jewish settlement as they are for the inhabitants of Al-Duhayshah.

Jewish Settlers Detained

TA071854 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent Menahem Hadar, the Judaea District police today began to detain Jewish settlers from Hebron who are suspected of involvement in the rioting in Al-Duhayshah last night. A Hebron resident, Shmu'el Medad, is among the detainees.

Gush Emunim today strongly protested to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir over these detentions.

Commander Terms Rioting 'Disgrace'

TA071428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Major General 'Amram Mitzna', the commander of the Central Command, has called the rioting by settlers in Al-Duhayshah yesterday a total disgrace, the likes of which cannot be remembered even by veteran residents in the region. According to Mitzna', the group of settlers, most of them Qiryat Arba' residents, came to the refugee camp and in an indescribable act of provocation and violence opened fire on the camp. Windows were smashed and cars were damaged as a result of the firing. The rioters tried to set one of the cars ablaze.

An investigation of yesterday's incidents indicates that IDF soldiers did all they could to prevent the rioters from entering the camp, and that in the ensuing commotion several IDF soldiers were beaten by the settlers. The IDF, Maj Gen Mitzna' said, saved the residents of the camp from serious harm, thus preventing a real disaster.

Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that in the afternoon the commander of the Central Command met with 16 notables from the Al- Duhayshah camp, promising that the IDF will pursue all avenues to bring the rioters to trial.

Mitzha' Interviewed on Rioting

TA072010 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Interview with Major General 'Amram Mitzna', the commander of the Central Command, by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, in the television studio in Jerusalem - live]

[Text] [Ahime'ir] Good evening to you, Maj Gen Mitzna'. Who began the rioting in the Al-Duhayshah camp last night?

[Mitzna'] Following the long debriefings we held in the course of the day, we have no doubt whatsoever that it is the group of Jewish settlers that came from Qiryat Arba' that began the provocation, that began to throw stones, that attempted to enter the camp, that fired into the camp, and that beat up some of the IDF soldiers there.

[Ahime'ir] I understand that you participated in the IDF debriefing. Did it emerge from this that the incident was preceded by acts of provocation or violence by the Al-Duhayshah residents?

[Mitzna'] I am absolutely certain that there was no provocation here. An IDF patrol, headed by the commander of the battalion in charge of this area, visited the camp about 10 to 15 minutes before the incident began. IDF patrols roamed the camp and the road next to it. We do not have any doubt that the residents of the camp were fast asleep when the Qiryat Arba' residents arrived and began provocations aimed at awakening everyone.

[Ahime'ir] Maj Gen Mitzna', is this the reason why you found it appropriate to use such a strong phrase as vicious acts to describe what took place in Al-Duhayshah?

[Mitzna'] This term was indeed strong. I think it is a true reflection of what happened last night. It certainly conveys my feeling and the feeling of the commanders, the soldiers, and everyone else who was involved in the incident.

[Ahime'ir] It is no secret, Maj Gen Mitzna', that there is no absolute safety on the Judaea and Samaria roads. Do you have an understanding about what the settlers did in Al-Duhayshah in this case?

[Mitzna'] I have no understanding of this. It is difficult for me to understand how a group plans, organizes...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] In your opinion, was this planned?

[Mitzna'] I have no doubt it was organized. To give you an example of this, I know for sure that certain media elements, press and television people, had been invited in advance to watch the incident. This action was planned and organized, as I said, and it is difficult to understand this group — which reacted to an incident that took place on Friday afternoon [as heard] — restraining themselves all Saturday long, and then on Saturday evening working themselves up to do what they did.

[Ahime'ir] I understand Maj Gen Mitzna' that you met today with the leaders of the Qiryat Arba' people. What came up in this meeting?

[Mitzna'] I met with some of the leaders of the Qiryat Arba' people. They came to my office on their own initiative. I also spoke on the telephone with some of the leaders of the other settlements. They totally and strongly denounce what was done in Al- Duhayshah. Some of the speakers also noted to me that several rules were broken here. They told me of demonstrations in which they participated in the past when they abided by certain restrictions such as not to take arms, not to beat or enter into confrontations with IDF soldiers, and not to shoot at peaceful and defenseless people. They noted to me that the settlers who arrived at Al-Duhayshah last night broke all the rules. Condemnation for this incident is general.

[Ahime'ir] On this occasion of talking with you and having a large audience hear you, can you explain when and how a reaction is permitted in case of violence such as the throwing of stones and Molotov cocktails. What is a person who is attacked allowed to do?

[Mitzna'] I will reply to this, but I would first like to categorically state that this is not the case. In this case...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] You made that point clear at the beginning of the interview.

[Mitzna'] Well, the regulations of firing for both soldiers and innocent civilians who are traveling on roads in this region are quite clear. I would succinctly summarize them by saying that when the life of the attacked, be he a soldier or a civilian, is endangered, he can use his firearm and must stop doing so the moment he no longer faces danger. This is the rule, in short. Of course there are more complex regulations that explain how to behave in different circumstances.

Shamir Comments on Violence

TA080445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that despite recent events in the territories, one should not arrive at the conclusion that there can be no peaceful coexistence with the Arabs there. The prime minister made these remarks in an interview with our correspondent Arye Gus.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] A great deal of what has been happening is inspired by outside elements who encourage their supporters to incite frequent disturbances to prove that coexistence is not feasible and should be terminated according to their own designs. I do not think we should be driven to despair or reach the conclusion that there can be no peaceful coexistence. On the contrary, I think if we do what is necessary — no more and no less than what is necessary — the chances of attaining tranquility or tolerable conditions will increase.

[Gus] Mr Prime Minister, last night [6 June] settlers walked into the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp and caused great damage. How would you describe these actions?

[Shamir] This question concerns the security forces and, as I understand, they intervened, brought the situation under control, and launched an investigation.

[Gus] The commander of the IDF's Central Command described these actions as vicious. Do you agree with this description?

[Shamir] I do not generally use that kind of description. I would rather await the results of the investigation.

[Gus] Mr Prime Minister, do you intend to get involved in the issue of security in Judaea and Samaria and in Hebron or in what happened in Al-Duhayshah?

[Shamir] I am aware of all these issues. As a rule, I trust the defense minister, who is in charge of these matters, to deal with them. However, I am interested in these questions and I occasionally meet with him to discuss them. I closely follow the activities of the security forces on this issue.

[Gus] Have you discussed the question of Al-Duhayshah with him?

[Shamir] Not today. [end recording]

Receives Qiryat Arba' Settlers

TA071916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening promised a group of women from Qiryat Arba' and Hebron that a check will be made as to whether firmer measures should be adopted to prevent Arab provocation against Jews. At the same time, the prime minister emphasized that the Army and the security forces are in charge of security in the area and are indeed active in this sphere.

Mr Shamir met with these women after they demonstrated across from his office against the defense policy in the territories. He told the women there may be a special situation in Hebron today, but this is not the case throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the prime minister emphasized that settlement in Judaea and Samaria should be strengthened.

Two Arabs Injured in Judaea, Samaria Rioting

TA061150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Two Arab youths were slightly wounded by shots fired by the security forces in the course of rioting in Judaea and Samaria this morning. One of them was treated on the spot and the other was evacuated to the hospital. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the incident occurred near the Abu Dis College when

youths threw stones at the security forces. Further forces were alerted to the scene, and they called on the youths to disperse. When they refused, the IDF soldiers fired warning shots into the air and two Arab youths were wounded.

This morning there was also rioting in Hebron and Nabulus. Youths threw stones at an IDF patrol near the Islamic College in Hebron, and they were dispersed with tear gas. Youths gathered in the Nabulus streets as a result of the death of the Arab youth yesterday, chanted nationalistic slogans, and threw stones at the security forces. An IDF unit was alerted to the scene and dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas.

Our correspondent comments that there is tension throughout Judaea and Samaria this morning, and the security forces are deployed to guard law and order.

Tel Aviv Demonstrators Call For End to Control

TA070452 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] There have been several demonstrations against Israel's control of the territories. Last night a group calling itself the Committee Against the Occupation demonstrated in Tel Aviv's Kikar Malkhe Yisra'el. Our reporter says that thousands of demonstrators called for peace between Israel and the Palestinians and sang peace songs.

Counterdemonstrations from the Herut Movement tried to disrupt the gathering, but there were no serious incidents. Earlier, hundreds of demonstrators marched in Tel Aviv also calling for an end to Israeli control of the territories. Here, some spectators booed the marchers, and two people who tried to attack them were restrained by police.

And, in Jerusalem, the Citizens Rights and Peace Now Movements also demonstrated against Israeli control of the territories. Knesset Member Ran Kohen told the demonstration there is now need for what he called a second war of liberation to end Israel's control of the territories.

Rabin Comments on IDF Soldier's Death, Rioting

TA072015 Jerusalem Domestic Service
in Hebrew 2000 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this evening expressed regret over the death of IDF soldier Ya'aqov Ya'aqov Bardes and the wounding of two others in southern Lebanon. Terror in Lebanon was not eliminated by the Lebanese war and the IDF's policy today is the correct one, the defense minister said. He promised to do everything possible to safeguard the well-being of the Galilee residents and to lessen the price paid for this.

On another matter, Yitzhaq Rabin called on those residents of Judaea and Samaria who condemned the rioting in Al-Duhayshah to prevent such acts in the future. He was talking with our correspondent Dan Eshel.

Nabulus Youth Killed, Another Wounded 5 June

TA051512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] A 15-year-old Arab youth was killed in Nabulus this afternoon, and another was slightly wounded. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that the IDF is currently examining the circumstances of the incident.

An IDF patrol in the casbah was stoned and the soldiers in the patrol fired shots into the air. In checks conducted afterwards, no casualties were found. However, the seriously injured youth was transferred to the Nabulus hospital where he died of his wounds. The other youth came by himself to the hospital. He is slightly wounded in the hand.

Youth Killed by IDF Shots

TA060435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] The name of the youth killed yesterday in Nabulus has been released. He is ('Isam Naji Arandi), aged 15. The Voice of Israel's reporter in the administered territories says the youth was apparently shot while sitting in the balcony of his home. When an IDF patrol was pelted with stones in the Nabulus casbah, the soldiers fired in the air and the youth was apparently hit. The IDF is continuing to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death.

Soldier Faces Trial

TA061614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] A senior military officer in the Central Command says thatfrom the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of an Arab in Nabulus 10 days ago, it transpired that one of the soldiers did not obey the orders on procedures for opening fire. He has been detained and will be tried. This is reported by our correspondent Moti Amir.

IDF Spokesman Silent on Reported Air Force Strike

TA071735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Israeli helicopters and troops and South Lebanese Army militiamen reportedly attacked Shi'ite fighters around the village of Zillaya in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley during the night. *Reuters* news agency reporting the incident quotes witnesses in the area. *Reuters* also reports that three Lebanese were killed when Israeli troops fired machineguns at Kafr Shuba. *Reuters* says local radio gave the names of the three dead.

An Israeli military spokesman would not confirm or deny that Israel was involved in the clashes.

Two Amal Commanders Killed in Clash With IDF

TA071850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Our Arab affairs correspondent reports that two well-known commanders of the Amal Movement were killed yesterday in a clash with Israeli forces north of the security zone.

U.S. Asked To Reject Appeal Against IDF Attache

TA070422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Israeli representatives have asked that the appeal submitted by Palestinians in Washington against IDF Attache Major General 'Amos Yaron for his responsibility in the massacres at Sabra and Shatila not be discussed. The Israeli request notes that the appeal is submitted for political reasons and should therefore not be discussed, and that Maj Gen Yaron enjoys diplomatic immunity. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the date for hearing the appeal is to be set within 2 months.

Moshe Arad Appointed New Ambassador to U.S.

TA071021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] The government today approved the appointment of Moshe Arad to the post of Israeli ambassador to the United States. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the appointment requires the agreement of the U.S. Administration. Mr Arad, 53, has been serving in the foreign service for the last 25 years. He served in the Israeli Embassy in London and was consul in New York and information officer in Washington. In Israel he served as foreign service inspector general. Mr Arad is currently ending his tour of duty as Israeli ambassador to Mexico.

Our political correspondent also reports that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today sent a cable to Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne, who has ended his term in Washington, saying Mr Rosenne knew how to overcome obstacles and represented Israel with dignity, adding that he is still expected to perform great services for Israel.

The government also decided to appoint Minister Ya'aqobi to the post of communications minister.

Gaza Official Comments on Egyptian, Jordanian Aid

TA071911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Israel's rule over the Gaza Strip, Brigadier General Shay Erez, the head of the Civilian Administration there, lists Israel's achievements. One of the interesting phenomena he pointed out to our correspondent Arye Gus is that Egypt has ceased to play the role of a supporter of the Gaza Strip, and its place has been taken by Jordan.

[Begin recording] [Gus] On the 20th anniversary of the 6-Day War a political phenomenon is noteworthy in the territories. Egypt, the head of the Civilian Administration in the Gaza Strip says, has turned its back on the Gaza Strip and its place is being taken by Jordan.

[Erez] The clear trend of the Egyptians is to sever relations. The fact that the Egyptian ambassador visits the area is meaningless. There is not a single thing the Egyptians have done for the Gaza Strip since 1967; what they did was to stop the study of local residents in Egypt and to bar Egyptian residents from Egypt. They have enough Palestinians in Egypt so they do not allow Palestinians to return to Egypt.

[Gus] In contrast, Jordan has begun to inject funds into the Gaza Strip through former Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. This refers to about $250,000 per month for the education system. Jordan is also promising huge sums for development plans and allows agricultural produce to pass through it. [end recording]

AL-RA'Y Criticizes 'Hegemonic' U.S. Gulf Project

JN060810 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
6 Jun 87 pp 1, 28

[Editorial: "No to Foreign Domination in the Gulf"]

[Text] Yesterday sisterly Iraq spelled out her position rejecting any attempts to involve international forces and fleets in the Gulf. This is heartwarming. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, expressed this rejection firmly and clearly. Since the *Stark* frigate incident the U.S. Administration has been seeking to establish an international military presence in the Gulf under the pretext of maintaining freedom of navigation in Gulf waters. The U.S. Congress has mandated President Reagan to talk European nations into joining an international naval force that will be deployed there. This he will do at next week's summit of major industrialized nations in Venice.

The American attempt obviously is aimed at expanding Western domination of the Gulf. This will only further aggravate the current regional situation and turn it into a flashpoint. The Soviet Union has warned against such moves, while France has courageously and unambiguously come out against joining the international naval force which the United States wants to bring to the Gulf.

We trust that the rest of the European and industrialized nations will show enough wisdom and farsightedness to refrain from becoming embroiled in the hegemonic American project, especially since sisterly Iraq has made it clear that an end to the Iraq-Iran war could be achieved by withholding arms from the Iranian regime rather then by sending international forces to the Gulf.

It is both striking and surprising that while the United States is promoting the idea of an international force, a deal is being worked out by Washington and Tehran whereby the Iranian regime would use its influence to obtain the release of American hostages being held in Lebanon. The Iranian regime has set up high-powered committees to swap the hostages for American weapons. However, the United States has not acknowledged the deal, which represents a continuation of the Irangate scandal and adds yet another chapter to the ignominious story. Meanwhile, two U.S. congressmen have disclosed that rockets used by the Iranian regime against Iraq are supplied with American spare parts.

Against this kind of background, U.S. Administration protestations of eagerness to end the Iraq-Iran war sound increasingly dubious. Obviously Washington is still working to exploit this war and its ramifications, including the *Stark* incident, to spread its hegemony in the Gulf and to embroil European nations in this hazardous plot. Sisterly Iraq's public rejection of the plan, as announced by Dr Hammadi, is a creditable pan-Arab stand. It should serve as a reminder to the U.S. Administration that it should not exploit the frigate incident to impose foreign domination in the Gulf. It should also be a reminder to Washington that it would be better to have learned from the incident the lesson of working sincerely to end the Iraq-Iran war instead of using it for hegemonic purposes, something which the Arabs and all parties interested in restoring peace and stability to the Gulf have seen through and rejected.

Meetings With YAR Communications Minister Begin

JN071237 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Eng Ahmad al-Ansi, YAR minister of communications and transport, has praised the progress and development realized by Jordan in all fields thanks to His Majesty King Husayn's wise Hashemite leadership. He expressed the YAR's appreciation for his majesty's continued efforts to serve Arab causes and to unify Arab ranks.

At the first working session held between Jordan and the YAR at the Communications Ministry today, he asserted that His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to the YAR had contributed to the promotion and development of cooperation between the two fraternal countries. He expressed hope that bilateral cooperation and coordination will be bolstered in the field of communications and in the exchange of expertise and information. He also hoped to exploit Jordan's experience in this area. He noted Jordan's progress in communications.

Communications Minister Muhyi al-Din al-Husayni affirmed Jordan's readiness to promote and strengthen cooperation with the YAR, particularly with regard to communications and mail service.

Chamber of Deputies Discusses Speaker Resignation

Committee Formed

NC051850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] After meeting with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this afternoon, Dr Albert Mukhaybir, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, said: I briefed President al-Jumayyil on the resignation of Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and the parliamentary meeting that was held at the Chamber of Deputies. I informed the president that the deputies reject speaker al-Husayni's resignation, although they understand what prompted him to resign.

Dr Mukhaybir added: President al-Jumayyil affirmed to me that the military investigation into the assassination of late Prime Minister Rashid Karami is proceeding in complete earnestness and with due concern. We are waiting to see what happens. We hope to find solutions that will bring Lebanon out of this entire crisis.

Asked about current efforts to make Speaker al-Husayni withdraw his resignation, Dr Mukhaybir said: A committee of five deputies has been formed and tasked. It will contact all the parties concerned. As you know, the deputies have called for the Chamber to meet. This committee will facilitate cooperation and understanding so we may solve the problem of Speaker al-Husayni's resignation quickly.

Deputies Reach Consensus

NC060908 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Upon his departure from Mansur Palace, where a parliamentary meeting is still in progress, former president Camille Sham'un revealed that a consensus has been reached among all the deputies. I hope the Chamber of Deputies speaker will accept the view of the entire chamber so we can work positively and shoulder our responsibilities to rescue the country from the abyss in which it may fall following the assassination of Prime Minister Karami, Sham'un said.

The continuing parliamentary meeting commenced at 1015 to discuss the reasons behind Speaker Husayn al-Husayni's resignation. Deputy Speaker Albert Mukhaybir is chairing the meeting attended by 51 deputies.

Deputy Speaker Comments

NC061339 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Statement by Albert Mukhaybir, deputy speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, at Mansur Palace on 6 June — recorded]

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies met under the chairmanship of Deputy Speaker Dr Albert Mukhaybir on 6 June 1987, discussing general conditions in the country, particularly in the wake of the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, God rest his soul. The deputies noted the developments arising from this criminal and condemnable incident, which may further paralyze constitutional entities.

Also discussed was Chamber Speaker al-Husayni's announced intention to resign and his motives, particularly concerning measures that should be taken in connection with the assassination. In their urgent desire to enforce the authority of the law in a manner guaranteeing the severest punishment to the perpetrators and those who neglected their duty and to help restore confidence, the deputies decided unanimously to ask the competent authorities to take the following measures: First, to speed up investigations into the assassination of nationalist leader Prime Minister Karami and to take immediate precautionary measures to guarantee the integrity of investigations and the safety of the homeland; second, to impose a severe and deterrent punishment on the perpetrators, the instigators, the conspirators, and all those who neglected their duties, thus facilitating the crime; third, to enforce legitimate authority throughout Lebanon and eliminate all illegitimate armed presence; fourth, to call on the Lebanese people to remain vigilent and responsible with regard to this grievous incident; fifth, to reject Al-Husayni's resignation in light of the current serious conditions, which call for solidarity to save Lebanon; and sixth, to continue the Chamber's meetings to monitor developments.

Statement to Al-Husayni

NC061230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT6 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The expanded meeting in the Chamber of Deputies under Deputy Speaker Albert Mukhaybir's chairmanship concluded at approximately 1405. The conferees issued a statement calling on Speaker al-Husayni to withdraw his resignation. The deputy speaker delivered the statement to Al-Husayni's house. [passage omitted]

Chamber Rejects Resignation

NC061527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Speaker Husayn al-Husayni this afternoon received a parliamentary delegation consisting of Deputy Speaker Dr Albert Mukhaybar and Deputies Mahmud 'Ammar and Rene Mu'awwad. The delegation briefed Al-Husayni on the results of the expanded parliamentary meeting which was held at Mansur Palace today.

After the meeting, which lasted approximately 75 minutes, Dr Mukhaybir was asked to evaluate the results of his discussions with Speaker al-Husayni. He said: We told Speaker al-Husayni that the Chamber of Deputies has approved the reforms which he demands. Speaker al-Husayni was deeply touched by the Chamber of Deputies' stand and its unanimous decision today. Speaker al-Husayni will undoubtedly respect the will of the Chamber and the deputies in formulating his response.

Asked if Speaker al-Husayni would withdraw his resignation, Dr

Mukhaybir said: It is not a question of withdrawal, but of rejection. The Chamber is not asking the speaker to retreat from his stand; it has rejected his resignation. After my discussion with the speaker, I believe he cannot evade the implications of the confidence that the deputies have shown in him.

Mukhaybir asserted that all the deputies are seeking to implement all the reforms which Speaker al-Husayni demanded. The Chamber of Deputies today expressed its support for the speaker, and we all hope to be able to implement these reforms, he stated.

The deputy speaker added: I will inform the president of the Chamber's decision on these reforms. I will also inform Acting Prime Minister al-Huss of the decision. Mukhaybir pointed out that the Chamber of Deputies will remain in session.

Al-Huss Asks Al-Jumayyil to Adopt Speaker's Stand

NC071023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss had the following to say in reply to questions put to him this morning:

[Begin Al-Huss recording] Israel's attempts to thwart our determination through its occupation of our land in the summer of 1982 impacted negatively on the Lebanese regime's practices and policies. In the same way, Lebanon's enemies attempted to eradicate the national issue through the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The liberation of the land has become the principal issue. It will remain so as long as the occupation continues in any part of our land. Because of this, the primary goal now is to uncover the strings of the plot which led to the martyrdom of the late prime minister so that the state may take vengeance upon the plot's architects and perpetrators.

The state of Lebanon was the target of the plot carried out against the life of its prime minister. The issue today is who will be victorious? Will it be Lebanon or the plot against it? Lebanon will triumph when the state decides to expose the circumstances of the plot and the identity of the plot's architects and perpetrators. The plot will triumph over Lebanon when the state decides to submit to the results of the plot and close its dossier.

We are with Lebanon. We stand against the conspiracy and the conspirators. If we allow the conspiracy to pass it means we have capitulated to its objectives. Hence, the plotters would have assassinated the symbol of Lebanon's unity, and we would have finished off this unity. If we allow the plot to pass, it means the plotters have murdered the defender of the slogan of dialogue and unity as well as reforms and democracy. We, in turn, would have executed and buried this slogan.

What is the value of Lebanon? What is the meaning of Lebanon as a homeland, society, and state? What is the meaning of our country's beauty and openness and its national and humanitarian values if its unity has been wrecked and if the concepts of dialogue, freedom, reform, and democracy have been erased?

We support Lebanon against those seeking to undermine its unity and presence. Therefore, we will not allow the plot to go unopposed. In confronting the assassins of the martyred prime minister, we will prevent the plot from being implemented. We believe the Lebanese prime minister's assassination constitutes the issue of Lebanon's unity and legitimacy, or rather the issue of hope for a better future. [passage omitted]

The door for relief seems locked, but the key lies in the hands of a man. If we are asking the head of the state, the president of the Republic, to adopt a historic stand on this issue, similar to that of the chamber speaker, it is because his silence has been deafening thus far. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Responds to Demands

NC071713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Addressing popular delegations, which visited him in Bikfayya today, as is customary on Sundays, President Amin al-Jumayyil emphasized that he will never allow the Lebanese Army to become the scapegoat of any plot. He stated: The Army is a basic guarantee of the independence of the homeland and of the preservation of its full sovereignty and unity.

President al-Jumayyil added: The Army will not serve as a cover for those who committed crimes. The criminal, whoever he may be, must receive severe punishment as the result of a just investigation, without impugning the Army's dignity and morals. The Army must continue to hold its head up and its morale must remain high, despite the slanders against it and the incriminations against the legitimate institutions. We will not submit to blackmail because we are conscious of our responsibility, role, and position. I will continue to shoulder my full responsibilities until the end.

President al-Jumayyil insisted that the current investigation into the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami must take its full course and that the criminal should receive severe punishment. He said: We have condemned and continue to condemn political assassinations. We do not consider this an honorable method: it is an act of cowardice. Those who plan political assassinations are just as criminal and cowardly as those who carry them out. Those responsible for such assassinations, as well as their instigators, must be punished. However, we will not submit to blackmail from any quarter. We are standing firm and resisting the plot and the plotters. We have all been exposed, and still are, to various dangers in the course of carrying out our daily national duties. Some of us have fallen martyr and others are still continuing the march to save all the homeland and people, so Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence may be restored and the country may be rebuilt as a strong homeland on firm foundations. We will continue to seek political reforms that will satisfy everyone and lay the appropriate solid and cohesive groundwork for the restoration of amity and harmony among all sons of the Lebanese family.

President al-Jumayyil went on to say: We are fully aware of the dimensions of the plot. Those who are counting on the collapse of Lebanon and legitimacy will be the losers because 99.99 percent of the members of the Lebanese family know who the plotters are. They are also aware of the dimensions of the plot,

and insist on peaceful coexistence and the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, independence, and freedom.

Referring to those who seek to paralyze or bring about the downfall or resignation of the legitimate president, Al-Jumayyil said these persons will not attain their objectives because the state's institutions are not a commodity. The continued discharge of responsibilities are a chief guarantee for the country and for the continuation of its legitimacy and its people's unity, he declared. The president added: I will unwaveringly continue to shoulder my national responsibilities until it is time for me to hand over my constitutional trust.

President al-Jumayyil continued: Despite attempts to bring down the regime, Lebanon still stands firm. Its people believe in their right to existence, unity, freedom, and independence. They also believe in their right to enjoy their full national sovereignty. Right will always triumph.

Reassuring the delegations, the president said: However great the plot, right will ultimately triumph and the plot will founder. All attempts to harm Lebanon and undermine its unity, independence, sovereignty, and legitimacy will fail to achieve their goals. We are determined to safeguard our national dignity and our country's unity and to consolidate the Lebanese regime on a basis that guarantees equality, justice, and security for all members of the Lebanese family.

Birri Comments on Al-Husayni Resignation

NC051724 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and leader of the Amal Movement, today again accused the Lebanese Forces of assassinating martyr Prime Minister Rashid Karami through their agents in the Lebanese Army. He called on President al-Jumayyil to employ the Army appropriately, even if only once. He said Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni is justified in resigning from the post of chamber speaker.

Asked about Speaker al-Husayni's resignation, Minister Birri said: There is no doubt that Speaker al-Husayni has sufficient justification to take this step. I believe this is unprecedented in the history of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. Naturally, the most important and perhaps only justification is the assassination of martyr Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Earlier, in my capacity as minister of justice, I had told the Lebanese people frankly and firmly that the Lebanese Forces had, regrettably, killed Karami through its agents in the Lebanese Army. This cannot be denied.

A few days before, we had heard a Lebanese Forces official stressing that the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces are one and the same. We expected the Army and its command to issue a denial of this unity, which does not honor the Army. Instead of preserving the Army establishment by expelling all those belonging to the Lebanese Forces, purging its ranks, and avenging Khalil Kan'an before Rashid Karami, they have reiterated the theory that some elements of the Army do not belong to the Army and that legitimacy is not found only in the legitimate authority. It is surprising that the day after this statement we read that the Army threatened its accusers, as if it were insisting on condemning itself with this reaction. This comes at a time when sincere leaders want to exonerate it. It is by law and convention, militarily, politically, and socially, [words indistinct] that you are either the killers, which we suspect, or you have been infiltrated by Israeli agents, which we confirm.

Minister Birri added: Yes, we say the killers of Rashid Karami are the assassins of Lebanon. Speaker al-Husayni's resignation is an expression or obituary of this party. The president of the Republic, who is the commander in chief of the Army, according to the Constitution, to which we do not subscribe, need use the Army only once, as appropriate. There are measures providing for reprimands — expulsion and dismissal not the least of them. There are precautionary measures, such as delivering the criminal perpetrators to the military judiciary. When measure No 3 was declared [placing Army on maximum alert], we thought the zero hour had come, in the interest of legitimate authority. But this measure ended by calling on everyone to lay down their weapons, not distinguishing between those resisting Israel and those resisting on behalf of Israel.

Lebanese Forces Claim Syria Behind Resignation

NC051730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] While the side behind the assassination of Prime Minister Karami remains subject to speculations, the identity of the side behind the resignation of Speaker al-Husayni is definitely known. The house speaker resigned under Syrian pressure exercised to transfer the problem from the western region to the eastern area by trying to deal a blow to the Army and to the Lebanese Forces in order to perpetuate the conspiracy.

A highly-placed source within the Lebanese Forces today indicated that the assassination of Prime Minister Karami marks the beginning of the year of the presidential elections' deadlines. The seriousness of the assassination appears even greater, said the source, if we realize that it was meant as a direct blow to the Lebanese Army institutions, or to whatever is left of them. The resignation of Speaker al-Husayni, the same source of the Lebanese Forces went on, is aimed at exerting more pressure on the Army. Finally, the domestic political and military situation will under Syrian pressures be driven to the usual climax of a bloody settlement of differences at the expense of innocent people.

Forces Adviser Reacts

NC051737 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Dr Tawfiq al-Hindi, the political adviser of the Lebanese Forces commander, has expressed the view that the resignation of Speaker al-Husayni comes in the framework of the Syrian policy in Lebanon which is aimed at one of two things: either the agreement of the first three posts in the state [president, prime minister, and speaker] on the Syrian policy or the paralysis of the first three posts to lead the country into complete vacuum.

He added that after the paralysis of the government the situation would head toward a parliamentary crisis with the resignation of Speaker al-Husayni. At the same time, he said, campaigns are launched at the Army and pressing factors accumulate to blame the eastern areas for the assassination of Karami.

Dr Al-Hindi said: It seems Syria, after failing to unite the Islamic front for a positive objective, was now trying to unite it for one goal, namely fighting the eastern areas, which represented the sole free region in Lebanon.

NLP Says Karami Agreed to Power-Sharing Pact

NC051742 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The Political Bureau of the National Liberal Party [NLP] said today that the resignation of Speaker al-Husayni was a submission to the conspiracy and to the pressures exerted by well-known sides and which aim at paralyzing the role of legitimate institutions.

The statement also referred to a plan for power sharing which was concluded between the party and Prime Minister Karami prior to his assassination. The party indicated that the statement issued by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam amounted to an interference in domestic affairs in Lebanon and a threat to the Muslim community in the country.

Further Reportage on Reaction to Assassination

Army Command Issues Statement

NC071727 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] The Army Command Guidance Directorate issued the following statement this morning:

A military source has responded to questions about the results of the ongoing investigations into the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami as follows: In conformity with its previous stances, the command has given the investigating committee the necessary instructions to interrogate whomever it wishes so all the details of the crime may be revealed. After Staff Brigadier General Sami al-Shaykhah, chairman of the investigating committee, reported his findings to the Military Council, the council expressed its satisfaction with the way the investigations are proceeding.

It has been learned that the command is waiting for the committee's report to determine responsibility and take the appropriate measures.

Investigation Focusing on 7

NC061152 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] In its latest edition *Al-Usbu' al-'Arabi* magazine reports that the special team investigating the assassination of Prime Minister Karami is now focusing on seven persons who boarded Karami's helicopter during its stopover in Tripoli and moved Karami's luggage.

Before take-off, one of the seven asked the pilot to wait because they had left behind two boxes of sweets belonging to Karami. When this person reboarded the helicopter he placed the two boxes under Karami's seat.

The magazine cites a military expert as saying the device that killed Karami had been set to go off within a few minutes and was designed to damage a specific area. Therefore, it destroyed his back without damaging his face or limbs.

'Cabinet Source' on Motive

NC051752 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] According to the Central News Agency, a reliable source within the Lebanese Cabinet today disclosed that Prime Minister Karami intended the day he was murdered to come to Beirut and sign the bill relating to the abrogation of the Cairo Agreement relative to the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon. Efforts were made prior to that day in a bid to convince the prime minister to drop the idea of signing the abrogation bill. However, Karami decided to sign the bill in the face of all challenges, and in spite of all the pressure exerted by anti-Syrian forces in Lebanon.

One of the biggest allies of the Palestinians, Cabinet minister Walid Junblatt, was not in favor of this abrogation, the same source added. Because of this, he has waged a war of words against the supporters of the abrogation, including Prime Minister Karami and House Speaker Husayn al-Husayni.

Finally, the issue of the abrogation was, still according to the same cabinet source, a main reason behind the assassination of the prime minister. This makes the Syrian-Palestinian conflict the number one issue in connection with the crime on the list of the accused. [sentence as heard]

Iranian Envoy Gives Condolences

LD070512 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Beirut, June 6, IRNA — Iranian ambassador here Ahmad Dastmalchiyan met with Lebanon's acting Premier Salim al-Huss and conveyed Iran's condolences on the assassination of former Prime Minister Rashid Karami here Saturday.

Dastmalchiyan described assassination of Karami as a plot hatched by global arrogance and the Zionist state of Israel and stressed on the need for consolidation of Muslim forces to thwart other such plots.

Meanwhile, Dastmalchiyan met with Sunni mufti of Lebanon and expressed Iran's condolences on the murder to the mutfi.

The Lebanese mufti expressed hope that the dangerous phase would pass and Muslims would witness a better future.

The mufti described the future of Lebanon as 'uncertain' because of the increasing political and economic crisis.

Blames Israel, U.S.

NC061116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Following his meeting with acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this morning, Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon Ahmad Dastmalchiyan said: It is our duty to come and express our regrets, and our country's regret, for the grievous incident that took the life of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. We believe Israel and the United States were behind this crime.

In response to a question, the Iranian ambassador said: We are prepared to render any assistance to face Israel and America as we did earlier.

Birri on Investigation

NC061738 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Nabih Birri said today: The president of the Republic must dismiss those responsible for the assassination of Rashid Karami or take the responsibility himself. He asserted that Lebanon is now at a serious partitionist crossroads, and declared: The legitimate institutions have become paralyzed, and, under the terms of the Constitution, it is the duty of the president to defend these institutions. Failing this, all the other institutions must unite against the one that is preventing reforms and does not deter criminals.

During a news conference today, Birri announced there has been definite progress in the investigation into Karami's assassination. He did not, however, disclose the nature of this progress, but said that the investigation has reached an advanced stage. Birri stated that the explosive device was planted under Karami's seat in the helicopter when it was in Adma base.

Junblatt Promises Revenge

NC071931 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Speech by Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and PSP leader, at a rally in Mazra'at al-Shuf to mark Martyrs Day on 7 June — recorded]

[Text] Honorable gathering. We meet today to commemorate the martyrs of Al-Mazra'ah, the martyrs of the mountain, and the martyrs of the progressive, secular, Arab line against the reactionary Zionist-Phalangist-American campaign. We meet today to salute the steadfastness of the mountain, Iqlim al-Kharrub, the south, and [Beirut's southern] suburb, and to honor those who fell while confronting plans to partition our beloved Lebanon. The martyrs of Mazra'at al-Shuf do not need the testimonies made by some, falsehoods that were published in certain newspapers. Some people have falsely claimed that the killers of Anwar and Yasir Dhabyan were strugglers. We tell these people that the decision to execute these murderers was made by Walid Junblatt [applause] and by no one else.

There is no Israeli or non-Israeli pilot in the PSP. There are only honest, nationalist, progressive, Arab pilots in the party — the pilots of Kamal Junblatt. [applause] I will not comment on or answer this clique. We support the Communist Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Ba'th Party Organization, and every honest, progressive, Arab nationalist. It is our desire and demand that nationalist Arab rifles be unified in the face of the dark clouds that have loomed following the assassination of the great martyr Rashid Karami. [applause]

The assassination of Rashid Karami in the present circumstances means a declaration of war. We had wanted to advocate peace, reconciliation, love, development, and the construction of roads and schools. We had hoped to promote all these projects, free from the atmosphere of war, but it appears that they [not further identified] and their allies in Israel and America want war. If they want war, we are all for it. [applause] However, we want a nationalist, unifying war; we need a nationalist peace from Al-Mazra'ah to Bsaba, Jazzin, Dayr al-Qamar, Baysur, Beirut, the suburb, and the south. We do not want the divisive Israeli war, concocted in imperialist circles and America. We will try to postpone the war for as long as possible, but we will prepare for it because we will not allow those people and the godfathers — or rather the new godfather [Chamber Speaker Husayn al-Husayni] — to outmaneuver us by resigning or not resigning. Whether he resigns or whether he retracts his resignation is secondary, because the moment he resigned, there was American support for the Army and legitimacy. This is the new goodfather.

We shall adhere to our stance. We shall avenge Rashid Karami. We shall take heavy revenge on legitimacy, the Army, and the new godfathers. [applause]

People of Al-Mazra'ah, people of the mountain: Prepare for battle. At the same time, prepare for the development battle. We shall delay the war for as long as we can. We shall take advantage of this opportunity to help Al-Mazra'ah in every way. The party and the civil adminsitration will help according to their capabilities. Let us unite, as I have already said, from Al-Mazra'ah to Dayr al-Qamar, Jazzin, and all other areas, for the sake of the battle of genuine peace and genuine reform and for the sake of an independent, sovereign, nationalist, Arab Lebanon. Peace be upon you.

Israeli Helicopters Raid Southern Town 6 June

NC061910 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Tension is very high in the south in the wake of a raid by Israeli helicopters on the town of Zillaya at approximately 1915 this evening. No information is as yet available on the results of the raid.

Resistance Inflicts Casualties on Israeli Patrol
NC070912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] At 0745, national resistance fighters detonated an explosive charge as an Israeli armored personnel carrier with four infrantry personnel on board was passing on the road between Al-Tayyibah and Al-'Udaysah. In its statement, the resistance said the personnel carrier was destroyed and its four crew members were killed or wounded.

Birri on Resisting Israel, National Unity
NC061349 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri has declared that resistance to Israel in the interior and on the border is the only way to normalize relations with Israel and respond to the new Israeli incursion. He stressed the need to reunite the national ranks on firm and solid foundations, calling for the establishment of a broad national front.

Birri said detente was assassinated with the murder of Prime Minister Karami and that the political situation has worsened. He demanded that the president of the Republic defend the institutions, in fulfillment of his constitutional oath. He warned that Lebanon is now at a serious partitionist crossroads, particularly after the resignation of Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni.

Irish Defense Head Arrives to Inspect Contingent
NC071123 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] The Irish defense minister arrived in Beirut this morning on a 4-day visit to Lebanon, during which he will meet with a number of Lebanese officials and inspect the UNIFIL's Irish contingent.

In a statement at the airport, the Irish defense minister said: The principal objective of my visit to Lebanon is to inspect the Irish contingent in southern Lebanon and to familiarize myself with its conditions. Asked if he has brought any proposals with him regarding the situation in the south, the defense minsitter said: We will meet with Lebanese officials and discuss the current state of affairs.

United States Planning 'Military Intervention'

JN071459 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has become clear to the entire world that the United States is the reason for the increased tension and the serious situation in the region. The U.S. Administration is also preparing for a crude military intervention on the groundless pretext of protecting navigation in the Gulf and oil supplies. To carry this out, the United States has massed its fleets and forces in the Gulf and Mediterranean waters. It has also moved aircraft carriers as part of this exposed military pressure and venomous psychological warfare. By doing this, the United States is deluding itself into believing that military force can compensate for the past defeats of its Mideast policy. The Administration also hopes to regain the credibility it has lost in the eyes of the region's states, its European allies, and U.S. public opinion itself.

The voices raised in West Europe to denounce U.S. attempts to intervene in the region clearly indicate that U.S. pressure on these countries has so far failed to make them participate in a U.S. intervention. Moreover, these voices affirm that the time when the United States used to act like a policeman and wield a big stick to subjugate peoples is gone forever. Militant peoples do not accept relinquishing their freedom and sovereignty, nor do they accept selling out their independence regardless of pressure and of military, political, and economic campaigns of terrorism and aggression.

All signs indicate that the U.S. Administration has not learned from past lessons derived from regional events and developments. The U.S. Administration still formulates its policies in accordance with schemes of hegemony and domination based on the fact that it is a true partner in the continuing Israeli aggression against the Arab nation through its strategic alliance with that country and their joint military maneuvers. The United States has even stockpiled sophisticated weapons and hardware in occupied Palestine to be put in the hands of the Zionist enemy forces for use in aggression against the Arab nation.

Washington and Tel Aviv are implementing a single scheme designed for aggression and hegemony. The Arab nation is urged now more than ever before to pool its resources and capabilities in the fundamental battle against imperialism and Zionism to prevent them from implementing their schemes, schemes designed to entrench the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and to take control of oil sources.

Al-Na'ib Leaves for DPRK South-South Meeting

JN071221 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Damascus — 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Damascus for the DPRK this morning. He is leading the Sryian Arab delegation to the extraordinary ministerial meeting on cooperation among countries of the South scheduled to begin in Pyongyang on 9 June.

Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting in Harare

JN061152 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1120 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jun (SANA) — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh left Damascus this morning at the head of a delegation to the nonaligned information ministers conference scheduled to convene in Harare.

The conference agenda includes discussion on ways to develop a means of communication among nonaligned countries and invigorate the nonaligned news agency pool. Contributions to the formulation of plans needed to decrease the control imperialist news agencies have on most of the world media will also be discussed. These contributions will be necessary to attain a new information system that will serve the Third World and its just causes.

Keshtmand Returns From Official Visit to Iraq

LD081344 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Kabul, 8 Jun (*Bakhtar*) — Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, who went to Iraq at the head of a high-ranking DRA delegation for a friendly official visit at the invitation of the Iraqi Government, returned to the homeland at noon.

Comrade Keshtmand was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Comrades Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of communications; Gholam Faroq Yaqobi, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security; Lieutenant General Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lieutenant General Sayed Mohammed Golabzoy, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of the interior; Najmoddin Kawiani, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the international section of the party Central Committee; several Central Committee members; the head of the Supreme Court; the vice chairman and members of the Council of Ministers; the Mongolian ambassador in Kabul; Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador of the USSR to the DRA; and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Kabul.

'Top' Rebel Commander Reported Killed in Qandahar

BK071445 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 7 (AFP) — The mujahedeen resistance fighters suffered a major blow last week when a top guerrilla leader was killed in fighting around the southern Province of Qandahar, Moslem rebels sources said on Sunday.

Mohammed Ishaq, whose nom-de-guerre was Lala Malang, "embraced martyrdom" on Wednesday at the age of 27 after inflicting heavy casualties on Afghan Government troops, the pro-mujahedeen *Afghan Islamic Press* (AIP) news agency said.

Mr. Ishaq had led the Hezb-e Eslami (Moslem Party) guerrilla movement since the beginning of the Afghan war. He was arrested in 1984 and condemned to death but was freed in February and exchanged for a Soviet artillery soldier. Hezb-e Eslami leader Mawlawi Khales was quoted as saying, "In his (Ishaq's) death we have lost an ace commander." Mr. Ishaq was killed when a shell hit his headquarters.

Soviet and Afghan troops launched an offensive last month against Qandahar to dislodge guerrillas from the region. Western diplomatic sources have said that as many as 1,000 Afghani troops were killed or wounded by Tuesday, when the fighting entered its second week.

Mujahidin Attack Qandahar Airport, Kill 42 Troops

BK080242 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, the mujahidin carried out a rocket attack on Qandahar Airport on Friday [5 June]. Two Soviet-Kabul helicopters carrying explosives were demolished, while six jets parked nearby were set ablaze. The fire spread to a barracks, killing 42 Soviet-Kabul officers and airmen. Reports have also come in about fierce fighting between the mujahidin and Soviet-Kabul forces in Paktia Province.

'Extremists' Crushed by Security Forces in Jaji

LD070521 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] A group of extremists intending to position their weapons and ammunition caches to disrupt the calm and peaceful lives of residents of Jaji District, Paktia Province, were crushed along with their ringleader, Engineer Jalaluddin.

BIA reports that the security forces of Paktia Province, upon the demand of the national reconciliation commission and the people of Jaji District, entered this region in accordance with the cease-fire to prevent criminal actions by this extremist group. While there, they came under fire from the extremists. The country's security forces answered in kind, punishing the aggressive extremists for their satanic deeds. The security forces also seized the extremists' weapons and ammunition.

Kabul Reports 4 Rebels Killed While Planting Mines

LD060219 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The BIA correspondent in Paktika Province reports that treacherous extremists intended to cut the roads used by our countrymen in the area surrounding Sharan City in Paktika Province by planting antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines. Although the mines were being planted to martyr our innocent compatriots, the extremist themselves were eliminated by their own mines.

The report adds that four of these extremists were killed when a mine exploded. Their bodies were handed over to their relatives in honor of their status and dignity as human beings.

Indian Air Drop Over Sri Lanka Condemned

BK070936 Hong Kong AFP in English 0811 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Dhaka, June 7 (AFP) — Bangladesh has condemned India's air drop of relief supplies to Tamils in northern Sri Lanka, calling it a violation of Sri Lanka's territorial integrity.

A Bangladesh Foreign Office spokesman, in a statement issued Saturday to the official BSS news agency, said the Indian relief operation was "a cause of concern to all (India's) neighbors."

The Indian airlift to Tamils living in Sri Lanka's northern Jaffna Peninsula was "nothing less than a deplorable violation of the territorial integrity of the independent and sovereign state of Sri Lanka," the spokesman said.

Indian transport planes dropped 25 tons of relief supplies to Tamils living in the Jaffna peninsula on Thursday, two days after the end of a Sri Lankan military offensive against Tamil rebels.

India has said that thousands of Tamil civilians living in the Jaffna Peninsula were facing food shortages as a result of the offensive. Sri Lanka had not requested the Indian aid.

Earlier last week, Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Nazrul Islam had said that Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and Foreign Minister Humayun Rasheed Choudhury were in touch with Indian and Sri Lankan leaders to try to defuse tension and reach a negotiated settlement to Sri Lanka's Tamil problem.

Following the announcement that India planend to send relief to Tamils in the Jaffna peninsula, Colombo had called for an emergency meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

SAARC groups Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Its current chairman is Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi.

Analysts said that Sri Lanka's call for an emergency SAARC meeting was unlikely to get any response, although the issue might come up at a two-day meeting of SAARC foreign ministers scheduled to open in New Delhi on June 18.

Ershad Departs for New York via Jeddah

BK060724 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Excerpt] President Ershad left for Jeddah a short while ago. He was seen off at the Zia International Airport by vice president, Justice A.K. Nurul Islam. Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, cabinet members, chiefs of the three services and high civil and military officials. The president was given a guard of honor by a smartly turned out contingent drawn from three services. President Ershad is being accompanied by Begum Ershad, Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, and Health Minister Salahuddin Kader Chowdhury. [passage omitted]

PRC's Qiao Shi Leaves After 5-Day Visit

BK051605 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The Chinese vice premier, Mr Qiao Shi, left Dhaka today ending a 5-day visit to Bangladesh. The deputy prime minister, in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Prof M.A. Matin, saw him off at the airport.

'Immediate' Repatriation of Refugees Proposed

BK051615 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Bangladesh has once again urged India to work out modalities to begin the process of repatriation of Bangladeshi Chakma refugees from Indian territory.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in Dhaka today that the deputy commissioner of Khagrachari District, at his meeting with his counterpart of Indian South Tripura District on 30th of last month, had proposed immediate return of the refugees from the camps in India. The deputy commissioner had reiterated to his Indian counterpart about the conducive conditions prevailing in Chittagong hill tract area for the return of the refugees. He also urged the leaders of the refugees to visit the area any time to see for themselves the conditions obtaining there.

The spokesman said Bangladesh side had also called upon Indian side to stop all [word indistinct] propaganda about the Chittagong hill tract region. The deputy commissioner of the Khagrachari District had also made it clear to his Indian counterpart that both Bangladesh and India had equal responsibility about the repatriation of refugees. He also referred to the number of refugees in India and said that the figure of genuine refugees stood at 39,920 after verification of the list from the Indian side and the tabulation with local administraiton, tribal leaders and government officials.

The spokesman referred to the foreign secretary level meeting between the two countries in Dhaka in April. India said it will cooperate with any decision Bangladesh takes for the return of refugees and urged to evolve modalities for repatriation of the refugees. The spokesman reiterated Dhaka's willingness to take back its genuine citizens as early as possible.

PRC Vice Minister Says Border Talks Set for July

BK080322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] The Chinese vice foreign minister, Mr Liu Shuqing, has said that the next round of Indo-China talks to resolve the border disputes will be held in Delhi next month. The exact date will be fixed later. He was speaking to newsmen at Calcutta Airport during his brief stopover on his way to Bhutan yesterday. He denied some press reports in the Western press that China is amassing troops along the Indian border.

Denies Border Clashes

BK080421 Hong Kong AFP in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] New Delhi, June 8 (AFP) — A Chinese vice-foreign minister, Liu Shuqing, has reaffirmed Beijing's commitment to a negotiated settlement of the long-running border dispute with India, the *United News of India* (UNI) reported Monday.

Speaking to reporters during a stop-over in Calcutta on his way to Bhutan Sunday, Mr. Liu denied reports that China was massing troops on the border with India, describing them as "rumours spread by interested parties."

Beijing stands for "friendly negotiations" with New Delhi to settle the dispute and does not want a military confrontation, UNI quoted him as saying at Calcutta Airport.

Mr. Liu is the leader of a 10-member delegation to the Bhutanese capital Thimphu, where a fourth round of talks was to begin Monday on a Chinese border dispute with the Himalayan kingdom.

Although the mountainous 500-kilometre (300-mile) Sino-Bhutanese boundary has been disputed for 25 years, diplomats say the differences are not insurmountable and the two sides could move near to a settlement.

But Mr. Liu said in Calcutta Sunday that the more serious and complicated dispute with India "cannot be resolved easily," UNI reported.

"But we believe that it can be resolved if both sides make common efforts, adhere to friendly negotiations and have mutual understanding and accommodation," he was quoted as saying.

In June [as received] 1987 New Delhi accused China of intruding into the Sumdorong Chu Valley in north-eastern India's Arunachal Pradesh State which Beijing claims is part of China.

Beijing claims 90,000 square kilometres (34,700 square miles) of territory held by India, while India claims about half that in a north-eastern border area held by China.

India and China have held seven unsuccessful rounds of talks to settle the border issue, the main bone of contention between the two countries since they fought a brief border war in 1962.

Recent reports that China was massing troops on the border for another military confrontation had caused heightened tension, observers said.

"Can the border issue be settled by massing troops if it cannot be settled through negotiations?" Mr. Liu asked. "I can say there have been no clashes on the Sino-Indian border, nor do we expect any unpleasant incidents."

Mr. Liu said the eighth round of talks on the border dispute would be held in New Delhi in the second half of 1987. Dates would be announced after consultations between the two governments, he added.

Tiwari Stresses Importance of Ties With USSR

BK050823 Delhi PATRIOT in English 27 May 87 p 5

[Text] Bombay, May 26 (UNI) — External Affairs Minister N.D. Tiwari today said that Indo-Soviet friendship had become an "important aspect of international relations."

Delivering the key-note address at the Sixth National Convention of "Friends of Soviet Union," Mr Tiwari said "not only has the Indo-Soviet friendship withstood the vicissitudes of international politics but it has also emerged as a powerful and major factor for ensuring world peace and stability."

Hailing the Soviet Union's role in reducing the threat to world peace and the dangers of nuclear armaments, Mr Tiwari said "recently the Soviet Union has made far reaching proposals on disarmament in Europe and we hope that these proposals will draw a favourable response leading to an agreement in some areas."

Mr Tiwari said the desire for peace, equality and peaceful co-existence had been the strongest common bond between India and the Soviet Union. He said the Indo-Soviet friendship was not restricted to the governments of the two countries but was prevalent among the people. They have undergone traumatic experiences in this century — namely India's independence struggle and the Soviet Union's Great October Revolution, he said.

Mr Tiwari said, Indo-Soviet relations were at present characterised by mutual trust, confidence and understanding at the highest level. The two summit level meetings in past two years have been of major bilateral and international significance, he added.

Mr Tiwari recalled the valuable assistance extended by the Soviet Union in promoting India's trade and industrialisation. He said there were currently over 80 Soviet-aided projects in progress in India. The trade between the two countries had grown from a meagre Rs 1.3 crore in 1953 to Rs 3,680 crore last year, he said.

The Minister said he would try to identify new areas of cooperation during his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union to participate in the 11th session of the Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Mr Tiwari announced that India proposed to set up a consulate at Tashkent by July to synchronise the visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the Soviet Union.

Inaugurating the convention, Maharashtra Governor S.D. Sharma said that Indo-Soviet friendship had become an invaluable element in the cause of world peace. The population of the two countries together represented one-fifths [as published] of the human population and could exert a powerful moral influence on world consciousness, he said.

The convention was also addressed by Maharashtra Chief Minister S.B. Chavan, Minister for Higher Education M. Salakhitdinov, and Deputy Minister for Culture Ronani Nikhanova both of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Mr Baliram Bhagat, MP and president of the Friends of Soviet Union and its general secretary K.R. Ganesh were also present.

Prime Minister Gandhi Speaks at Haryana Meetings

Vows To 'Counter' Foreigners

BK071523 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Mr Rajiv Gandhi has said foreign powers are attempting to destabilize the Indian subcontinent by arming Pakistan. They are giving arms aid to Pakistan overlooking or amending their own laws.

Addressing public meetings in Haryana today, Mr Gandhi declared that India will not be cowed down by such attempts and will continue to pursue its policies. These foreign powers have managed to make a show of force not only along the country's western borders but also in the south. Mr Gandhi said India has the strength to counter these powers. [passage omitted]

Views Punjab Situation

BK071003 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi has said that president's rule in Punjab will continue until terrorism is eliminated. Addressing a public meeting at Faridabad in Haryana this morning, he said the Center is determined to use all powers under its command to put down terrorism.

Mr Gandhi said though the government made earnest efforts to solve the Punjab problem through discussions, violence and terrorism continue to increase. The Center was left with no choice but to take hard decisions.

Referring to the Assam and Mizoram accords, Mr Gandhi said there is peace in Assam and the people of Mizoram have now joined the national mainstream. Mr Gandhi outlined various programs for the uplift of weaker sections. He said a national commission on rural labor has been set up to go into their problems. Government will take appropriate action after its recommendations are received.

Sri Lanka Told To Protect Resident Indians

BK080316 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] India has expressed serious concern over the safety of Indian nationals and property in Sri Lanka in view of the massive anti-Indian demonstration planned by the ruling United National Party in Colombo today.

The Indian high commissioner in Colombo, Mr J.N. Dixit, met the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Hameed, last evening to draw his attention to the responsibility of the island government to protect Indian nationals there. The Sri Lankan high commissioner in India, Mr Bernard Tilakaratna, was also told by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, yesterday that India will take a serious view of any damage to property or threat to the security of Indian personnel in the island. According to information received by the mission in Colombo, the demonstrations planned to hold rallies [as heard] in front of the Indian High Commission and other areas. They also planned to carry provocative and inflammatory anti-Indian posters. Some senior ruling party members are alleged to have been associated with the planning of the demonstration.

The Tamil Nadu Government has urged the Center to save the lives of innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka. Talking to newsmen at Tiruchirappalli yesterday, the state food minister, Mr S. Ramachandran, said all possible steps must be taken to save the starving Tamils in the island.

President Voices Concern for Sri Lankan Tamils

BK061615 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, says India stands for the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. He said India is still interested in solving the ethnic issue amicably across the table. But, if Colombo thinks that it can solve the issue by force and killing innocent people, then India will have to consider measures to ensure the safety of Tamils in the island. The president was speaking at the centenary celebrations of the Gwalior Municipal Corporation this evening. Recalling the events leading to the paradropping of relief supplies in the Jaffna Peninsula, Giani Zail Singh said India made serious and frantic efforts at various levels to see that a peaceful solution is found to the ethnic issue.

Deposed Fiji Ministers Meet Natwar Singh

BK061726 Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] New Delhi, June 6 (AFP) — Indian Minister of State for External Affairs K. Natwar Singh met three deposed Fijian leaders who stopped at Bombay on their way to London early Saturday, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) said.

Mr Natwar Singh discussed Fiji's problems since the May 14 bloodless coup with deposed Justice and Education Ministers Jairam Reddy and Tupeni Baba, and former government legal adviser P.C. Patel, the agency said.

The former ministers, deposed a month after their election, described the talks as informal and said they had not sought any assurances from India, PTI added.

Fiji's deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra, was originally scheduled to be on the flight, but he went directly to London for "personal reasons," the news agency quoted them as saying.

Dr Bavadra and his former ministers have said they hope to hold discussions in London with Queen Elizabeth II, who is Fiji's head of state, British Government leaders and Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal.

Mr Natwar Singh said he was "disappointed" he could not meet Dr Bavadra.

The meeting had followed a message from Dr. Bavadra's Fiji Labour Party expressing disappointment at India's "lack of support" to his deposed government. His administration was dominated by ethnic Indians and this was seen as a major reason for the coup.

The criticism was voiced in a telephone message to former Indian Foreign Secretary A.P. Venkateswaran, who was India's first high commissioner in Suva.

Mr Venkateswaran told reporters here Thursday the Fiji Labour Party felt there was "a great sense of disappointment and frustration" among Fijians of Indian origin over "Indian inaction."

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sent two of his ministers, including Mr Singh, to Britain, Australia and New Zealand last month, to discuss possible measures for the restoration of parliamentary democracy in Fiji.

The country is currently being run by the queen's representative, Governor General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau and a 16-man advisory council, pending a new constitution and elections.

The leader of the Fiji coup, Lieutenant-Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, has said ethnic Indians will not be given future political power in the country.

PTI said the three former ministers might return to India and "probably meet Mr Gandhi" after their London talks.

Amritsar Curfew Lifted; 3 Killed in Gurdaspur

BK071651 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] In Amritsar curfew was completely lifted from 0600 this morning.

In Punjab, three persons including two terrorists were killed in Gurdaspur District today. Some terrorists shot dead a petrol pump employee at Malikpur village near Pathankot. Later, two terrorists involved in the gunning down of the petrol pump employee were killed in an encounter with security forces at Narot Mehra. Two pistols and some cartridges were recovered from them.

Daytime Curfew Lifted in Parts of Meerut

BK071640 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] In Meerut, day curfew was lifted today from Sadar Bazaar, Lal Kurthi, Transport Nagar, and two localities of Kotwali police station areas following improvement in the situation. Night curfew continues in these localities as precautionary measures.

Curfew was relaxed from 6 to 7 hours in rotation in the remaining four police station areas. The relaxation period passed off peacefully.

5 UK Diplomats Expelled for 'Suspicious' Acts

LD061045 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry Saturday ordered five British diplomats in Tehran including Edward Chaplin who was arrested last week on suspicious activities, to leave Iran within a week. The step is taken in relation for the unjustified expulsion of five Iranian diplomats from the Iranian Consulate in Manchester by the British Government.

The head of British Interest Section in Tehran, Christopher Macrae along with the Swedish ambassador to Tehran Bo Henrikson, were summoned to the the Foreign Ministry Saturday morning and handed over a note informing them of the Iranian Government's decision.

The Iranian officials have decided to keep the charges against Chaplin in pending. [as received]

Diplomats, Posts Listed

LD061720 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA — The following are the names and posts of five British diplomats in Tehran ordered out of the country within a week by the Foreign Ministry this morning.

1 — Edward Chaplin, first political secretary.
2 — Peter J. Mathers, first commercial secretary.
3 — Martin H. Clements, second political secretary.
4 — Roger Kerchaw, second commercial secretary.
5 — Christopher J. Wigginton, third commercial secretary.

Move Seen as 'Minimum Response'

LD061619 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1548 GMT 6 Jun 87

[BY Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Iran today ordered out five British envoys in a tit-for-tat reprisal over the expulsion of its officials. Observers see the move as almost a minimum response — there had been fears of possible storming of the Tehran mission by an Iranian mob. The development could spell a face-saving end to the row, especially as the key figures on both sides have now been expelled.

British Diplomat Edward Chaplin, threatened with charges in Tehran after he was kidnapped and beaten up by revolutionary guards, is among the five members of the British mission given a week to leave Iran. And the five Iranians expelled from Britain in the shutdown of its Manchester consulate included Mr Ahmed Qassemi, who had been due to appear in court next week charged with shoplifting.

In London there was some relief that Mr Chaplin will not now apparently have to face charges. The Iranians had spoken of accusations covering drugs, corruption and undermining the economy, which on conviction can carry the death penalty.

Mr Christopher Macrae, head of the British Interest Section in the Swedish Embassy, was summoned to the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be told about the expulsions. Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was immediately informed of the move.

Before today's development it was announced that three mission staff and their families, along with the wife and children of another envoy, had left Iran as a "sensible precaution." Coincidentally one of them, Roger Kershaw, is among those expelled. A second secretary at the mission, he dealt with commercial affairs. Altogether two of the envoys ordered out are already in Britain — a second is home on leave.

Meanwhile, Mr Qassemi is understood to have left Britain today.

The Foreign Office tonight named the five diplomats who are being expelled.

In addition to Mr Chaplin and Mr Kershaw, they are Mr Peter Mathers, a first secretary (commercial), Mr Mark Clements a second secretary, and Mr Christopher Wiggington, a third secretary (commercial).

Mr Wigginton is at present on leave and not in Iran. He and Mr Clements are single. Mr Mathers' family was evacuated on Friday to Austria — Mrs Mathers is Austrian-born.

Khamene'i Says U.S. Trying To 'Drag' Allies Into Gulf

LD081131 Tehran IRNA in English 1115 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Nowshahr, Mazandaran Prov., June 8, IRNA — Leaders of industrial countries gathered in Venice will apparently not support the misconstrued U.S. policies in the Persian Gulf, remarked President 'Ali Khamene'i here Monday.

Speaking to reporters on arrival at Nowshahr airport, where he is to attend the graduation ceremony of naval cadets in this Caspian Sea city, the president reiterated Iran's firm stance on Persian Gulf security, saying the Iranian people will never give in to domination and will defend their rights in the region.

The world has become aware of Iran's firm stance and such an impression prevails even at the ongoing summit of the leaders of seven major industrial countries in Venice (Italy), said the president who is also head of the Supreme Defence Council (SDC).

More on the summit he said it is clear there is no unified view towards the Persian Gulf issue and the U.S. is trying to drag its reluctant allies towards this explosive issue. However, indications are that most of these leaders have differring views on this matter, he added.

The president elaborated that recently the Iranian Foreign Ministry made contacts with a number of these countries during which most of them indicated they will not yield to U.S. demands and would like to see the security of the Persian Gulf maintained by the littoral states.

U.S. presence in the region, said Khamene'i, will have no positive outcome but on the contrary create disturbances and upset

regional security. Therefore, the Venice summit will have no outcome in this respect.

The president described U.S. objectives in the Persian Gulf region as hostile and stressed that the U.S. Administration would not be able to materialise its aggressive goals for the benefit of the Iraqi regime. "The Islamic Republic of Iran will not give in to coercion in the region," he concluded.

Addresses Military Graduates

LD081146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] During his tour of Mazandaran Province, President Khamene'i attended a graduation ceremony and an oath-taking ceremony for the graduates of the higher educational center of marine sciences in Nowshahr.

According to the Central News Unit, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council made a speech on the occasion and, alluding to the tension brought about in the Persian Gulf by the superpowers, said: We are defending a legitimate, international, acceptable, and humanitarian boundary in the Persian Gulf. The longest coast line in the Persian Gulf belongs to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and our coasts in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman give Iran a special standing.

Khamene'i asserted: We have proclaimed to the world that the security of the Persian Gulf is indivisible; either there is security in this region for everyone or for no one. It is the littoral states that are responsible for the security of the Persian Gulf. The U.S. and Russian fleets are unable to provide the security of the region.

The president added: Everyone must have already realized that our nation will consider no obstacles. It is this very courage and bravery of our nation that has led the leaders of the big powers to panic. [passage omitted]

Comments on Venice Session

LD081204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpts] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, arrived in Nowshahr this morning to take part in the graduation ceremonies for the students graduating from the naval training college. He answered questions put to him by our correspondent:

[Begin recording][Passage omitted][Correspondent] Your Excellency is aware that at the same time as the propaganda campaign launched by the propaganda networks of the world oppression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially in connection with the tension created by the world oppression in the Persian Gulf, the summit meeting of the seven Western industrial nations will start in Venice today. [Words indistinct] of the news media is that one of the topics to be covered at the session will be the fact that the United States will try to get the cooperation of its Western allies in connection with their military presence in the Persian Gulf and possibly (?other) moves in the region. What is the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this connection?

[Khamene'i] With regard to the issues of the Persian Gulf, we have repeatedly announced our decisive and final stands. All of these can be summarized in one sentence: The Iranian nation and the Islamic Republic will not yield to pressure and bullying. We will defend our justified rights with all our might.

Fortunately, this is a fact which has been made clear to the world and the same feeling is prevailing over the atmosphere of the [Venice] session. We are certain that there is no unity of views inside the session about Persian Gulf issues. The United States would like to use the (?tricks) it has at its disposal to draw its European allies into this dangerous arena. So far they have acted wisely, especially some of these countries. We have had contacts with some of these countries at Foreign Ministry level. They all say they are not prepared to be coerced by the United States in this connection. They want this region to be secure without any interference from the superpowers. And this is what we have always said. A superpower presence in the Persian Gulf would only serve to create tension and insecurity or to heighten the existing tension and insecurity.

This session will not be beneficial to the United States and it will not be able to fulfill its aggressive objectives which, in this case, would also serve the interests of the aggressive Iraqi regime. In any event, our decisive position is that the Iranian nation and the Islamic Republic will not be bullied by anyone. Victory will belong to the (?Iranian nation). I pray for success for all of you.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Students Protest at Kuwaiti Embassy, UN Office

LD071739 Tehran IRNA in English 1728 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tehran, June 7, IRNA — Thousands of angry Muslim students set afire a U.S. flag shouting 'Death to the U.S.' 'Death to the shaykhs of Kuwait' in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy and the United Nations Bureau here today. They also threatened to strike at the root of U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf in the event it should continue to 'make mischief' in the region.

The students also shouted slogans in condemnation of Kuwait's collaboration with the superpowers to aggravate the situation at the Persian Gulf and superpower escorting of Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf waters. They said also that the Kuwaiti Government designs to push the Iraq-Iran war to a critical climax in order to create a plausible condition for U.S. interference in the conflict.

In their slogans the students held U.N. responsible for the worsening situation in the Persian Gulf and for suggesting that Iran should agree to an armistice, which they said would be humiliating to Iran. The students also released a resolution in which they identified Washington and the Kremlin for problems in the Persian Gulf. They also said that in the event any Persian Gulf state should venture to provide any part of its territory to the United States for attacks against Iran, the students would zero in on such spots willingly embracing martyrdom.

In an openly threatening resolution which a spokesman of the demonstrating students read on a megaphone Washington was warned against any temptation to engage in any operations at the Persian Gulf. The students addressing themselves to the American people in the resolution warned them against being lured to Ronald Reagan's 'crazy and hysterical' strategies, assuring them that one faulty move by Reagan at the Persian Gulf would make the Persian Gulf 'a mass grave for the Americans.'

The resolution also warned the Kuwaiti Government against a continuation of its support for the ruling Government in Iraq, reminding the shaykh of Kuwait that 'the petty Government in Kuwait will be overthrown with a petty assault' of Iran's militant Muslims.

The students also deplored in the resolution what they described as 'The Kremlin's entanglement in a U.S.-laid trap at the Persian Gulf' warning that the Soviets would eventually find themselves 'at the bottom of a whirlpool' with little chances of recovery, if they should not wake up to political realities.

Elsewhere addressing itself to the United Nations and the U.N. Security Council, the resolution said that the Islamic revolution would never be lured to any formula, attractive but designed to promote 'the interests of imperialistic powers' in this part of the world.

Hashemi-Rasanjani Views Islamic Government, Law

LD051340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in Tehran on Law Day on 4 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] Before addressing my major topic, I would like to thank my brothers and sisters at the university who organized this great and glorious gathering, and for doing this favor for the Islamic Consultative Assembly. I consider it my duty to take part in your meeting and reply to your kindness. The main goal of my presence here is to allow any brothers and sisters among the university students and professors to ask questions and get my replies.

However, to mark Majlis Week and Law Day, I will make some very brief introductory remarks. I will not take much of your time. I will devote the majority to answering your questions. [passage omitted]

The main point to be clarified is this: Who is eligible to make laws and impose limits on other people? On what basis should the people obey laws drafted by others? Various systems have answered these questions in various ways.

The bulk of world history has been dominated by dictators. These questions have been answered by force. Whoever was most powerful occupied an area and laid down the laws for the region he controlled. The others there were compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to accept these laws. The greater part of world history centers on this fact. Legislative organizations have little meaning in a dictatorship. The wishes of the dictator or his clique have been the source of law and others had to obey what they said. Their desires might change from day to day and are not based on any proper standards. If he is a good man, a dictator will try to make laws that provide for the people's welfare and development. If he is evil, he will be concerned solely with his own interests and will pay no heed to the interests of the masses.

Under democratic systems where the people are in control — there are very few precedents; they are largely a phenomenon of the past few centuries, or so their adherents claim — power has been given to the majority. Of course, not all the people can participate directly. This is done through their representatives. As it is impossible for all the people's representatives to be elected and to assemble in one place, the solution has been for some to be chosen by majority vote. They then have the right to draft the rules, regulations, and legislation that govern the people's lives. Well, this is a very reasonable system. If we want to put state affairs in the hands of the people, and if the people are to be given the right to rule themselves, this type of system is the most logical of way going about it.

In Marxist regimes, no matter what they claim, they have in fact given power to the party. The communist parties ruling over the people have this guardianship. The rest of the people either go to the ballot boxes or they do not. Even if they go, they are forced to act in accordance with the party's policies. They have almost no choice. A minority concentrated in the party makes the decisions for the people. Although they talk of the government of the masses, it is clearly not that. Only a segment of the people has this power, and a party dictatorship replaces an individual one. In a dictatorship, a military or capitalist clique is in power; with a Marxist regime, a political clique does this job with its special levers in the party. This is how they are run.

Now, we should try to see what Islam prescribes and how it deals with the issue. One point that is very clear from the *Koran*, as well as from the words and deeds of the imams and the Prophet — it is a most fundamental matter that we should consider vital — is that God has not delegated the right to legislate to anyone. That is how it is in Islam. The absolute right to legislate, the right to rule, and the right to set limits and restrictions on the lives of the people was not even given to the Prophet, although he was pure, or to any other infallible person. These rights belong to God alone. As the supreme guardian and ruler of all mankind, and as lord of the earth, God has laid down laws for the people, which are prescribed in generalities. The same source has delegated the right to define, decide, enforce, and generalize [tafri'] to certain sources under certain conditions. [passage omitted]

In a democracy, the majority must follow the views — to put it charitably — or the whims and interests of the group of politicians in power. Under the current circumstances, for instance, were the U.S. Government, acting on the basis of laws in force in the United States, to draw that country into a war in the Persian Gulf, with dire consequences for the United States and the world, as happened in Vietnam, that would be legal. Technically it would be legal, but would it be in keeping with the people's true wishes? Or is it that the system does not cater to the wishes of the majority? The same thing is true of social, economic, and cultural matters. [passage omitted]

The gentlemen know we have four sources which we use to find the laws prescribed for us. This is also the meaning of ijtihad [expressing an opinion on religious affairs]. It means that qualified or expert individuals try to determine the proper path, which God and heaven have set out for us, which have been sent down to us through the Archangel Gabriel and left for us by the Prophet. One of these four sources is the Koran, an authentic and decisive document. The second is the sayings of the Prophet and the imams, and the sunnat [the lives of Muhammad and the imams], which is more important.

As for the words and actions of the Prophet and the imams, their words are clear, but taqrir [the actions of Muhammad or those close to him] means an act committed by others but approved by the Prophet or the imams. This, too, becomes a sunnat. If they do something unimportant or transient, but do so on the basis of divine will, that is part of the sunnat as well.

Of course, sunnat has many ambiguous points. The bulk of our problems may be related to the discovery of the truth, as sunnat has been tampered with. The sources of the sunnat are a thousand and a few hundred years old. One difficulty is the uncertainty as to whether the sources were quoted correctly, or how careful or faithful the first person to quote them was. How those points later reached us from mouth to mouth or book to book is another problem. Of course, our ulema have gone to a great deal of trouble and have tried to clarify the correct and reliable teaching. A tremendous amount of work has been done and the work of ijtihad has, in general, sought to find the sources, understand them, and separate the correct from the spurious. This is an incredibly difficult thing to do, and a number of sciences are required for this work. If one is weak in any of those sciences he will be deficient as a mujtahid [jurists who can pass judgment on religious affairs].

In our time we have radio and tape recorders; speeches are recorded, reporters write them down, they are printed in newspapers, and the person who made the remarks will read them. Despite all our sources of documentation, on the very day something is said, it will be reported and interpreted in many different ways. Now if a few people go to see the imam, hear some of his remarks, and come out and repeat them without their having been recorded anywhere, or if people are worried that those tapes might be placed at the public's disposal, we can see the differences that arise if the words are quoted in such a way. Even the words of the imam, spoken before the entire people, are quoted dozens of times. We still see that each group or faction interprets them according to its own interests. These are facts we can attest to ourselves.

We pass very clear laws in the Majlis. We discuss them for a long time and the committees and deputies do so as well. We make certain they are explicit. Once they are published and are being implemented, any law we see giving rise to ambiguity is returned to the Majlis for amendment. Well, the same problem existed at the time of the revelation [of Muhammad] and in the era when the traditions were codified. Now add 1,200-1,300 years to that, especially as the writing of the age was not as it is today. Those traditions were oral for a long time; many were written down much later. They were narrated. These make the job of a mujtahid extremely difficult. [passage omitted]

As far as the *Koran* is concerned, in the case of many verses, its revelation and context is definite. However, you know there are differences of opinion over the meaning of the *Koran*. Those familiar with Koranic studies know there are hardly any verses without variant readings and different interpretations. The verses of the *Koran* are very deep and full of meaning. It is an ocean from which every person may draw in accordance with his own specialization and mental capacity. This is true of the *Koran* and the sunnat.

The next source is ijma' [consensus of opinion reached by a number of mujtahids on an issue]. Ijma' cannot be used as an authority by itself. In many cases, especially in the early stages, we see that all the jurists expressed an opinion and issued a fatwa [religious verdict]. If today we do not understand the reasons behind their fatwa, if we do not discover why they issued such a fatwa — if we understand the reason for their fatwa and realize they were based on a certain Koranic verse or tradition, things are a little easier — but if we do not understand their reasoning, we say their ijma' can be considered an authority for us. They lived 1,000 years before us. They possessed certain facts which we do not possess today. They were close to the imams. Thus, we accept their judgments. They were wise and issued these verdicts. However, if we understand the reason for their verdict and recognize that they issued their fatwa on the basis of this verse or that tradition, and if we know today that the meaning of that verse or tradition is different from their understanding of it, then their ijma' is not authoritative for us. Ijma' is a secondary source, not a primary one.

Reason is another basis for ijtihad. There are many cases in which there are no verses from the *Koran* and no ijma'. It is the jurist's job to examine existing sources, issues that have been advanced in jurisprudence, and the yardsticks at his disposal before issuing a fatwa based on everything available.

At the present time, and in light of the interpretations at our disposal, we should have people capable of expressing valid views on every affair of state within the parameters of the four sources. Every law we pass should be related to one of the sources if it is to set some limits for the people. Thus, if we want to pass a law taxing the people, or asking them to go to the front, we should have a valid source to refer to. We are answerable to God and history, and we should not trample on the people's rights.

Our legislation is like this. It is different from the European and other Western countries, where laws are approved by the majority — half the votes plus one. Such laws cannot be regarded as God's laws, as they do not observe the four sources. It is not like Europe, where a party wins the elections. Winning an election does not mean a party can attain guardianship over the people to treat them as it wishes. The limits of its power can be placed in a framework. In Islam, though, there is an important point: The source of legislation has been combined with something called allegiance [the people pledge a covenant with Muhammad or the imams — fbis]. Thus, contrary to the international system of elections and popular rule, we do not have rulers without allegiance. However, the right has been assigned to pious jurists in the absence of the hidden imam. Therefore, in accordance with our authority, we assume this right when the people elect us. As such, when a supreme jurist [vali-ye faqih] is named, he is chosen

in line with the Constitution, either by the people or their representatives. We have also accepted the existing international parliamentary system as a way of maintaining allegiance with the people. His Eminence Grand Ayatollah Montazeri published a book recently entitled *Islamic Rule*. In this work, his eminence introduced some useful discussion with references [words indistinct] in the book, his eminence touched on our Constitution as a religious system. Thus, in our system, the law conforms to the will of the people.

No one doubts that our revolution was an Islamic one. That is, the masses of our Muslim people brought this revolution to fruition. The leadership was Islamic and the means of struggle was largely so as well. Of course, there were some blasphemous and nationalist movements in the course of the struggle, too. In true, though, the people's revolution was the only force that toppled the Pahlavi regime in 1357 [February 1979]. And the same people, later and without a shadow of a doubt, chose Islamic rule in their referendum.

This government was elected by the people, in accordance with their religion. Some might criticize this by saying that when the referendum was held, the people knew little. The clergy publicized the matter in the mosques and the people trusted them and voted yes. Well, first, we reject that type of general criticism, for we are all part of the people. Second, the people were very aware, much more than the enemies give them credit for. In addition, it is true around the world that when the people are uncertain, they are directed by those they trust. The people have, throughout history, seen honesty in the clergy in mosques and in their daily life. Therefore, they trusted the clergy and voted willingly.

At that time, there was extensive discussion pro and con about the proposal for an Islamic regime. Well, one group said no, and they, too, were part of the people, although a very small part. The majority, the overwhelming majority, said yes. We have no doubt about it. And now, after 8 years, the people have seen the rule, the Majlis, the velayat-e faqih, the existing judicial system, the Islamic Government, the clergy, the committees, the Guards Corps, the jihad, the gains of the revolution, and the war. Were we to hold another referendum right now, a very strong majority of the people would reaffirm their earlier vote. Our reason for saying this is the demonstrations and achievements of the people. The people have seen that their president and their deputies in the Majlis work for them. The votes they cast for their president and their deputies in the Majlis, their presence at the Jerusalem Day ceremonies, their attendance at the 10 Days of Dawn celebrations in harsh winter conditions, their participation in the war, sending their sons to the battlefields, giving their assets and lives — all this proves that an absolute majority of our people support this regime, that is, the Islamic system. The people have seen everything. No one can say that the people are blindfolded or held at gunpoint. No, the people now vote and participate sincerely.

So, we have the Islamic reference sources for legislation, and we have the people's vote of allegiance. Thus, as I said in my introduction, the existing system has the right to pass laws and the power to lay down restrictions. We are certain that in no other part of the world is there such a particular power to pass laws on the nation's behalf. Some rulers in other countries may truly enjoy their people's trust. We do not deny that there may be many such cases. However, we are talking about the people's vote here. The other nations do not have the source or the structure that we have. Our people voted for this framework. As such, we are not permitted to legislate outside it. Were we to do so, we would violate our people's trust, which is tyranny. We respect the structure that the Constitution has left us. Our actions should follow both Islamic shari'a and the Constitution. Most deputies in the Majlis respect the limits of the Islamic instructions within the parameters of the Constitution.

It is up to the Council of Guardians to ensure that our bills follow the dictates of Islam. Of course, we have difficulty in properly recognizing Islam's true instructions. As I said in my introduction, you, and the students in particular, are well aware of the reasons behind the differing views among our ulema. You know why there are varying views in the Majlis, why there is a difference of opinion between the Majlis and the Council of Guardians, and why the members of the Council of Guardians themselves hold different views on different matters. If you listened carefully to my speech, the answer to all these questions is clear. There is no clear and easy rule written on the wall, for instance, telling us what God's instructions are concerning taxes, cooperatives, forestry, or imports and exports. The answers to these are given by jurists, who refer to the sources I mentioned earlier.

At present, we have nothing better than our existing jurisprudence. We cannot tell the people: Stop following this system of jurisprudence and follow another. However, I believe that in the coming years, when we face the realities of life and when Islamic judgments are required on every aspect of life, including family matters, cultural and foreign policy, and economic and moral affairs, some jurists will be found whose way of thinking differs greatly from those of today. Well, I am familiar with this jurisprudence and with the ways of a jurist. If you were to read the epistle [Montazeri's new book], and if you know something about the rules of jurisprudence, you will realize that much of any practical epistle is simply the interpretation of various issues. Jurists cannot leave the people's questions unanswered. The people have always asked questions, and jurists have always answered by giving examples.

Any jurist more familiar with the people's daily life and existing circumstances will answer their questions differently. Today, their approach to the people might be interpreted as blasphemy, as there is nothing to refer to. In the future, though, we must hope to find jurists who are more informed and far stronger — not in terms of piety or even knowledge, but in their familiarity with society and its needs, the people's life, the needs of society, and the effects of cultural and economic developments. Jurisprudence will evolve. At present our duty is to instruct the people with our existing jurisprudence.

Our second duty is to help train jurists. This will bring forth new jurists, change the subjects taught to religious students, introduce a new curriculum, and bring the seminaries and universities closer together. Those dealing with the people's daily lives will also handle jurisprudence, and create a new way of thinking. We should not believe these issues are proven facts written on a well-protected tablet, or are divine memory, handed down to us

and incapable of implementation. No, it is not like that. Therefore, legislation should take its course and evolve. In 10 years' time, the Majlis and the Council of Guardians can be significantly different from those of today. This is my personal belief and in my view, for I am not unaware of these matters, we should progress along a correct course while maintaining our principles.

On this basis, gentlemen and ladies, the Majlis deputies occasionally approve a bill and pass it along to the Council of Guardians, which, as you know, rejects it. Well, there are some jurists among the Majlis deputies too, quite a lot of them! We have some jurists on the Majlis Judicial Committee, and if the imam were to choose them as members of the Council of Guardians, he would do so without hesitation. If it were necessary to appoint them as members of the Council, they would be as qualified as the gentlemen there right now. And we, in the Majlis itself, have similar experts who debate various bills. Nevertheless, when we take a vote on an issue there might be 180 deputies present — not all of them jurists — and the draft might be ratified with only 1 or 2 votes against. When the bill is passed to the Council of Guardians, they say: It has not been approved unanimously; whereas there are six ulema in the Council. Some might endorse a bill, some may not; if four of the six members reject the bill, they will say: It was not approved. They might reject it by three votes. The legal experts who also sit there, in recognition of the Constitution, which was written in our own time and all its points are clear, when they want to compare it, they are always seeking unanimous agreement, that is 12 votes, that the bill corresponds to the Constitution. [sentence as heard] They might reject something if there are less than nine votes in favor. This situation exists and is unavoidable.

The answer is not to abandon our principles and say there is no solution. The alternative is to follow the Western style by accepting the principle of majority vote. Then, the 180 votes of the deputies can change the people's entire life, and you will say the people may not accept it. Well, you are right to say so. Another possibility is to accept the need to debate an issue, exchange views and consult with one another until everyone is familiar with the process. You see now that the Majlis has passed some bills on forests, cooperatives, land allocation, and so on. The correct way is not to find another alternative, but to discuss the matter until we resolve the problem. And that is where the imam assists us.

When we reach a point when we can go no further, but necessity dictates that move ahead and implement a bill, we ask the imam. His holiness the imam then graciously says: If the Majlis has approved the bill, there is, for the time being, no need for the views of the Council of Guardians.

This action is not contrary to shari'a. Perhaps this is shari'a itself. According to the regulations we have compiled, the fair jurists of the Council of Guardians have the right to accept or reject a bill. They have been democratically chosen and, like us, have the right to say whether something contravenes shari'a or not. At this point, we are compelled by necessity.

Some gentlemen might ask: How can you issue secondary decrees? Well, this is an example. We are not living in the Prophet's era, when, if there were a question, we could ask the Prophet, who receives divine revelations from Gabriel. Even in the Prophet's time, when his apostles were away for a while and had no easy access to him, they would discuss their problems and go to the Prophet to solve them. This happened in Yemen. During the reign of the imams, the people would leave Iran and go to Medina to discuss similar problems and uncertainties. Such problems exist, and there is no alternative but the one chosen, for there is no better way of running the people's affairs. This is the best way, yet this best way has problems of its own. If the imam of the era was among us, the problem would not exist. [passage omitted]

We have solved many of our problems in the past 5 years. Before the revolution it was rumored that an Islamic banking system would not work, as banks operate by charging interest. However, we found an answer acceptable to the jurists of the Council of Guardians, and now we have a law.

As for our tax system, the problem was being discussed and put off to a later date, but the imam graciously gave his view and the matter was resolved. Now the Majlis is compiling a strong tax law. The problem of land allocation has been largely solved. [Word indistinct] has been taken care of. It takes time to solve everything. I must tell you that it takes time to solve problems. We must be patient. When our method is correct, God willing, we will be successful.

I must finish my speech, although there are other matters to discuss. I can see that you are hot. I, too, am feeling very warm due to all the hot, powerful lights shining in my direction.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Views Roots of 'Arrogance'

LD062055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1230 GMT 5 Jun 87

[First sermon by Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the Friday Prayer assembly in Tehran on 5 June — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to God, creator of the universe. Peace be upon His messenger and his pure scions. Three sermons have been delivered on the question of arrogance and of being oppressed in the context of social justice. Arrogance and oppression have been explained. In the third sermon we noted the historical fact that the arrogant have usually opposed God's messengers and prophets, even though a prophet, when chosen, is intended to guide everyone, and is also interested in tempering the arrogant. However, the material interests of the arrogant compel them not to surrender to the justice which God's mission pursues.

From that premise, we came to the traits, peculiarities, and evil qualities that arrogance creates in man, corrupting him from within. We also noted the negative impact that being oppressed can have on some sectors of the population. In all these matters I am relying largely on Koranic verse. In other words, it is all a Koranic discourse. It is an investigation, a discussion, and an analysis of what is going on inside man, and the windows through which he is corrupted. The verse I just cited says that due to man's feelings of self-sufficiency — and if he considers himself self-sufficient and independent of others — this state of affairs, this

perception leads him to rebel and overstep his bounds. The arrogant normally commit acts of injustice and violate other people's rights because inside they feel that they need no one. They think they are an independent being within God's will and the natural order of things. Thus, they grow bold, lose their fear of the future, and resort to the improper.

The secret of this state of affairs is contained more clearly in other verses. In many of its passages, the *Koran* pictures man in three states: His descent to misery and destruction from the state of self-sufficiency and arrogance; the fall into nothingness from weakness and meekness; and control over himself and his poverty. In this third state, he would neither be driven to destruction by hopelessness and misery nor to rebellion by his self-sufficiency or independence. The ideal state from the standpoint of the *Koran*, Islam, and the molding of human beings is for man to be in control of himself. He should not be diverted from the right path by poverty or wealth. This is the road of the prophets; it is the right path; this is moderation. God's guidance seeks this very thing. I could cite a Koranic verse from the Ma'ari chapter that clarifies the point. This passage refers to a mirror in which everyone can see himself. This is a criterion on which we can all assess ourselves.

I recall these verses so as to demonstrate how beautiful the *Koran*'s discourses are. They allow us to analyze history on the basis of these two verses alone, and to explain the past and the present in accordance with this very psychological foundation, with which the *Koran* arms us. God says man has been created with the utmost greed, and the *Koran* gives examples to prove the point: The love of oneself and the propensity to look inward. So far so good; that is to say the instinct of looking after oneself which God has given us. This is something that motivates man in every walk of life. This is how God created us.

The problem arises when this instinct is misguided and gets out of control. We have the same instinct as children and there is nothing wrong with that. In anything but exceptional circumstances, children are reluctant to part with anything they own. No one complains about that. That is how children are. When we grow up, this instinct must be controlled, curbed, and limited. This safeguards justice, ensures that the rights of others are not violated, and guarantees that everyone's rights and limits are observed.

If that does not happen, then the other aspects of the verses cited earlier will occur. The problem is that if this most greedy man runs into trouble he will raise the roof, and will feel dejected. When he is powerful he deprives others of their rights. Other parts of the Ma'arij Chapter say something to the effect that when certain people are granted a blessing, they distance themselves from God and become inward-looking. They lose control when faced with problems. Both these states are undesirable and affect those without proper control or guidance. In the Val-Fajr Chapter, God says that what He has put into us is there to test us. When God grants one a blessing, that person will grow conceited, thinking that God has chosen him in particular. The very same person would think that God had belittled him were he to run into trouble. This situation has been described in many Koranic verses; that is to say, those suffering from hopelessness and psychological bankruptcy will become dangerous and will take on the traits of arrogance. They will think a great deal of themselves and consider themselves above everyone else.

Unless God guides man, man's psychological makeup will lead to the undesirable consequence of arrogance when linked to worldly power. In a previous sermon I noted that this can happen because of one's wealth or material possessions, one's station, or one's scientific knowledge, which gives one a position of power in society. Thus, we must always be on guard so as not to be overcome by arrogance, selfishness, and immodesty.

This danger exists at the level of the individual, the family, the nation, and internationally. One arrogant member of a family can drive the whole group to destruction. At the national level, a group holding government office, a group with material wealth and resources, or a group of scientists who have managed to monopolize the sensitive skills needed by the people may all commit injustices against other strata. They could create a bad society, a Pharaonic society. We experienced this with every bone in our bodies under the previous regime. Even in our own time we are not immune from these problems. If we want to establish Islamic rule, if we want to build an Islamic society, one of our major tasks will be to clip the wings of arrogance no matter what the cost.

We must not allow the powerful to bully the weak. We must eradicate the existence of weak and powerful in society. If we can create such a society, it can become a model and pave the way for the export of the revolution. If we fail, if the problems that existed under the tyrannical regime recur, if we have the same instances of aggression, bullying, and oppression, if we have a wealthy minority oppressing the majority, and if that majority feels oppressed and dissatisfied, we can do little. If we confine ourselves to superficial Islamic codes of conduct, we will have a society marked by slogans and a purely outward appearance of health. But if a society happens to be un-Islamic from within, unjust from within, opposed to what is right from within, and if we have an arrogant minority chaining the majority, as was the case under the Pharoahs, such a society will clearly be unable to follow the Islamic road. One can hold a society together with sermons, advice, and similar things for a while, but if it is rotten from within it will rot away. The same applies internationally.

For example, those with a high standard of living assume that they are entitled to all good things. They feel they have the right to buy good meat and leave the fatty parts for the oppressed. The butchers, too, know their own customers, and who should be sold what. Fruit, good fruit, is sold by vendors to their special customers. The same thing goes for houses, resort areas, good clothing, good schools, and good positions. This is how things are. However, when others make the slightest noise, they are to be punished as disobedient.

The same psychology exists around the world. Global arrogance, of which we are so critical, acts this way internationally, while we see similar behavior in such societies internally. The first group is arrogant, and the second one is as well. There was a time when Iran was ruled by the sons of arrogant and influential people. Their expectations and attitudes then and now are essentially those of a master to his servant.

Look what the Americans are saying now: They claim that 6 percent of their oil comes from the Persian Gulf. On this basis, they arrogate the right to send their fleets thousands of kilometers to fight here. For us, all our oil and our entire economy are here. Our very lives are here. They are telling us to ignore our interests and consider theirs. They are just like a master with a (?mansion), electricity, and a car, who also owns a village and everything else. When he sees that one of his peasants has a nice sheep, he says: I need that, let us slaughter it and have its meat.

Consider how arrogant and insolent they are. Mr Reagan assumes the right to say that since 6 percent of his oil comes from the Persian Gulf, he should set the place ablaze. That is how those people are. It makes no difference how serious an incident is that others are involved in. But just let one of them get killed somewhere in the world, and the question of terrorism makes headlines.

They killed the Lebanese prime minister a few days ago by blowing up his helicopter. Who cried for him? Now suppose it were the mayor of New York, or any other American big shot who had been killed. Would the world have seen the same reaction? Having said that, how long are we to face the threat and [word indistinct] about terrorism, without (?saying anything)? In the meantime, they are mutilating Muslims each day, burying them alive, and no one bothers to say a thing. But if four Americans were to be killed in a remote corner of the globe, the entire world would hear about it. This is what we mean by an arrogant attitude. The thing is they consider others as some sort of nonentity, and that no one should weep for them.

So many vessels have already been hit in the Persian Gulf. How many ships have been struck? Some of them were sunk, with 30 or more people drowned, and no one heard who they were.

Then an American ship was hit. Look at the fuss they made around the world. They think they have blue blood in their veins. This is the mark of arrogance.

A few years ago, three or four honorable Iranians and Lebanese were taken hostage. No one knows what happened to them. No one says anything about them. Then a few trashy Americans and Britons, who had gone there to spy, were caught. Look how much they are talking about international terrorism.

The British arrested one of our diplomats on a trumped up charge. He is a Hezbollahi and an honorable man. He went shopping in a store. When he was about to leave, there were some socks already on the counter. When he emptied his basket on the counter, he was accused of having stolen the socks. Then, without trial, he was taken to a police station. This honorable man was beaten up so badly that when, after several days, he appeared before correspondents, the British people were ashamed. He had been shouting for several minutes about having been kicked by the police in a number of sensitive spots.

On the other hand, when a British diplomat was detained for a crime he had committed here, you saw the uproar from the Americans... [Rafsanjani corrects himself] the British. This is the clearest form of arrogance. See how ugly it is?

We might have the very same ugliness within without even realizing it. People in the rural areas may have no access to meat, fruit, or vegetable oil for their entire lives. So what. So they cannot have any of these things! However, if the residents of Tehran are deprived of something for 10 days, just wait and see what happens. This is what is called the spirit of arrogance. Just like bullies, the corrupt chieftains of the past could not even leave alone the daughters of their subjects who were about to be married, as they had to have them first. This shows the rights they gave their peasants! It demonstrates how low the spirit of arrogance can sink.

No wonder they are so angry with us. America, Britain, France, and the other arrogant powers are upset with the Islamic Republic for making them toothless. We have smashed their imposing presence.

While writing a biography of Amir Kabir [Iranian politician and statesman], I noted an incident that occurred in Tabriz and had a truly great effect on him. The episode involved the British consul there. One day his dog was lost. The dog left the house and got lost; that could easily happen. Following the incident, the governor of Tabriz arrested a great number of people, saying he would not release them until the dog was found. This truly shook Amir Kabir. I am not exaggerating; it is quite true.

Now consider this. These were the same people whose men of influence were captured by our students in the den of espionage. Our students kept them there, just like pigs, parasitical pigs, and pressured them until they recovered the secrets stolen from us. We kept them for a year; America tried everything. People realized that the paper tiger they feared and the stuffed bully that could be set alight with a match was nothing to be afraid of. The people of Lebanon have captured their strong men and are demanding the release of their own people. The Americans believe that any such confrontation originates from the Islamic Republic, and, as such, are angry with us. It is like a feudal lord who lives on his land and is faced with a rebellion by a peasant encouraging the people to rise against him. This is America's situation.

Oppressors cannot tolerate resistance from their subjects. This is one of their characteristics, as mentioned in the *Koran*. The *Koran* highlights this issue. This is one of the peculiarities of oppressors. They have a kind of selfish pride that makes them think they are the only ones under the sun, and that they should rule over others. This trait can be seen in a household, a city, a country, a region, or even the entire world. The *Koran* is crying to heaven over such people. These are the ones who do not allow mankind to go its own way. This condition is 100 percent antipious. We believe that if people are pious, fear God, and feel them must answer to a deity, a source, or a court of law, then they would not be so frightened and would not have such a deep fear. A sense of justice would replace this fear. We stress that people should have this court of justice in their hearts, and should find the party that is in the right. Were they to do this, they would not go on bullying others, violating their rights, and acting aggressive. That would be a time when justice ruled.

Delivers Second Sermon

LD062150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1345 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Second sermon by Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the Friday prayer assembly in Tehran on 5 June — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. There are a few points of some importance that we should raise in the second sermon. I will briefly refer to these topics separately. The first point is about 15 Khordad [5 June, the anniversary of Khomeyni's first uprising against the shah in 1963]. Today Friday, 15 Khordad, we should return to that day 20-odd years ago when in hours the Iranian people [break in transmission] Our youths today do not know very much about 15 Khordad, except for the few things they have heard or read. The young men who are 24 years old today were not alive then; they were either about to be born or just born. Twenty-two-year olds, 20-year olds, or 17- and 18-year-olds who now fill the battlefronts were not alive then; they have only heard about those epic deeds; they were not present. I think that for them we should say a little more about 15 Khordad. We should analyze the events of 15 Khordad; it may be useful for them. Those who were living then were aware of certain things, but perhaps most people do not know the deeper aspects of those events.

It was not something accidental, resulting from emotions. The issue was momentous. It could be regarded as one of the high points in our history, when Islamic history took a major step forward.

Let me tell you a little about the atmosphere and the way of life and the social, political, and religious situation in those days. At that time, the Americans were to some extent replacing the British. At the beginning -- the middle of the thirties or forties -- the Americans did not have much of a presence in Iran. The British were much in evidence. After the coup d'etat staged against Mosaddeq -- and the Americans were involved in that coup d'etat -- the Americans found a foothold and gradually became the foremost masters of the Pahlavi regime.

On the threshold of the forties and fifties [as heard] the situation in the world was such that they had to pay attention to Iran. In Iran it was seen that religious seminaries were growing; religious forces were on the increase; mosques and religious schools were being built; and a large number of seminarians who had been suppressed during the monarchy, during the Pahlavi period, were again in evidence. Their thoughts centered on seeking justice. It was clear that the nation was moving toward a better future.

The Americans made plans both to suppress religion and strengthen the position of the Pahlavi government in Iran. Their program included a plan for local and provincial councils. They passed a resolution and started their work. The clergy, led by his holiness the imam, opposed those plans. After a few months of struggle they defeated the government and it was forced to rescind those resolutions. In the space of 3 months, nearly the whole of Iran had been turned to a scene of struggle, a religious struggle. The Americans were frightened; they did not know the Iranian society well but were learning about it to some extent and were frightened. They made plans to confront religion and the clergy in a fundamental way.

The slogans of the Pahlavi regime had no influence against the religion slogans. The Americans made plans in the name of the White Revolution [the name given by the shah to his program of reforms]. They included progressive slogans in those reforms, but the aims were wrong. It was all a deception.

They raised some of the issues in the White Revolution which were desired by the people, for instance, land reform. Clearly, the majority of people were in favor of it. In those days there were fewer town dwellers than today; and if the peasants saw the land was taken away from the big landlords, they were pleased and regarded it as just. The sale of government factories was a backup for land reform, so that they could pay the landlords for the land [which had been distributed among the peasants]. Concerning the nationalization of forests: The forests will always belong to the government; they do not belong to the people. Something that had not been cultivated by the people could not be owned by them. About the literacy corps: From among the young people who were conscripted into the army, those who had secondary school diplomas were sent to the villages to teach the people. Well, it was very progressive and beautiful, and if implemented properly, it would have been very good.

The participation of women in society; voting rights for women, and the equality of men and women: These slogans were all good, but the main aim of those reforms was to consolidate the Pahlavi family and disarm their opponents. They knew that if they could maintain the Pahlavi family, their clique, the feudal lords, the aliens, foreign experts, and so on, if they could maintain them in power, everything would be solved. But in fact, none of them had a proper goal. For instance, the land reform which they talked about meant that they sold interior and worthless land at an acceptable price to the farmers, but they kept the good lands for the wealthy. However, as a result of the installments which the landowners received, village landlords came to towns and became factory owners.

Regarding the nationalization of forests: We have good examples here. Look at the forests in Mazandaran. Those which were desirable were made into small plots, and 10 hectares or 100 hectares were given to those close to the shah and the leaders of the regime. This is still causing problems.

It was clear that they were lying. On the whole, no one had the right to vote, let alone wanting to give votes to women. Were there any constituencies, were there any votes? They had made a slogan so that by involving the women, they could conscript them into military service. Under the slogan of the emanicpation of women, they raised the issue of military service for women. But as a result of the struggles which they were engaged in, they had to stop it.

The literacy corps was a very good slogan. Even now if we were not engaged in the war, and if our secondary school graduates could go to the villages and teach the people, this would be a very good thing. However, their aim was to train certain people so that they could influence villages with their propaganda in order that they would not face any dangers from those villages in the future.

When they were defeated in the issue of the councils [election of local councils in towns and villages], they proceeded with the weapon of the White Revolution and the six principles of the revolution. They produced placards for each of those principles and enagaged in propaganda for a while. Who could fight against those weapons? The Pahlavi family had barricaded itself behind these slogans, none of which the Pahlavi family would follow. It was not acceptable that they could or wanted to do such a thing. Certain individuals like 'Alam [prime minister in 1962 and later a court minister until his death in 1977], Hozhabr Hazdani [a wealthy industrialist], and others wanted land reform for the people. No one would have accepted such a thing. It was clear that it was all lies. But they used them as slogans; and it was difficult to fight against those slogans and to tell the people they were lies. There was a need for a great deal of courage which only the imam possessed. He confronted them and said that they were lying; that was our main point -- they were lying.

When our revolution became victorious the first thing we did was that the ladies participated in the revolution and also had the right to vote. [sentence as heard] It was clear that the clerical movement was not against allowing women to vote. The lands which had not been distributed, even during the land reform, were divided into plots after the revolution. We have now given them to the farmers on the basis of temporary cultivation. Those lands which were reoccupied we will again take them back and give them to those who took them from the people. [sentence as heard] We have passed a law regarding this in the Majlis.

The steps which they had taken in order to portray a sympathetic picture of the shah and of those around him — it was necessary to fight against those steps, and the imam started this struggle. They thought that they could confront anyone from the new fortress they had built for themselves. They engaged in extensive propaganda and said the red and black reaction [terms used in the shah's time for communists and the clergy] had arisen against the White Revolution.

In one of his speeches the shah said that those who oppose the revolution would be moved. For thousands of years nothing passed through their brains; they used to make such analyses. The international media created an uproar over this. However, the struggle began under the banner whereby the Pahlavi dynasty, the shah and his government, could not carry out such talks; this was not for them. Then the clashes began. Our first important clash was in Feyziyeh school [in Qom] in 1963. At the beginning of the year they bloodied that school, exposed their nature; it became a good propaganda tool. Several weeks later they forcibly drafted the theological students, and this became a better weapon.

The struggle continued until 5 June. On the day of 'Ashura, when the imam made his direct remarks in Feyziiyeh school — during the month of Muharram and the mourning period — the regime realized that the majority of the people in the country were standing by the side of his holiness the Imam; in mosques, hosyeniyehs and streets, and were not deceived by lies. The regime then resorted to its ultimate act: The imam was arrested. The imam was arrested during the night. The following day the people revolted in a massive way. On the surface, the revolt was crushed. However, all the people who had come out in the streets became soldiers of the revolution, but this time they resorted to calmer means and nonconfrontation. They returned to their places and continued their work. Later the regime tried hard to take this revolutionary reserve away from the Muslims.

Later, this Monafeqin [Mojahedin-e Khalq] organization and the rest, in order not to fight against Islam — on the surface they were carrying out an Islamic struggle — attempted to cast doubts on the 5 June revolt. They said that it was a blind move and had no revolutionary goal.

From what I have just said you realize that it had the best goals! It did the most important thing in disrupting the Pahlavi regime and revealing the face of the United States. Immediately after this, new pages of history were created. When the 5 June revolt was defeated, and when several months later the imam was released and returned to the center, the United States implemented capitulations, which meant giving massive privileges to the United States, and it became clear what all the buildup was for.

Through the use of assembly industries they wanted to make Iran so dependent that it would be unable to become free. In the name of land reform the regime so harmed our agriculture that ever since Iran has never been self-sufficient in food supply. In the name of reform the regime destroyed the woodlands and gave them to people who continuously traded with them and (?took bribes) in order to allow others to use them. In the past it was only the (?poor) who used them, or storms that ravaged them, but now the regime had established a controlled way of using them. In the same way the regime involved women, and brought about the situation you witnessed before the revolution.

However, the literacy corps was not ineffective; these graduates were inherently aware. They went to the villages, where most of them worked for the revolution instead of the regime, and told the people the truth.

Thus 15 Khordad was a massive and constructive movement and we must always remember and preserve this day in our history it, and we will.

The second issue that I want to discuss in our weekly chat is the issue of the university. It is the anniversary of the Open Islamic University. This is also an important event and must always be remembered. I wish today it was not my turn to deliver a sermon because this university's name has been connected with mine; others should speak about it. However, as I am here, I would like to say that it is only my name that is here; I have had no part in this university and have so far been unable to seriously help it. It was approved in the cabinet for the first time. It was backed by the cabinet, it was announced, and then I spoke about it. It is a great effort and our nation should understand it. It is connected with our revolution, our well-being, and the destiny of our youth.

Look at the current situation. At the moment some 600,000 volunteers a year register for higher education entrance examn. If they had hopes of being accepted, even more volunteers would apply. The government through all its efforts, the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Health with all their efforts — they used all the time available in the universities,

classes, laboratories, and the available lecturers in order to take more students than they have room for — all the universities and government institutes of higher education can accept only 50,000 to 60,000 students. Of course this is a good figure -- 50,000, 60,000, 70,000 -- but this is not enough; we can accept only 10 percent of the volunteers and 90 percent of these, God's subjects, are left out. These are not people who have not studied; many of them passed their high school exams with average marks of 15 or more [20 is highest mark possible] and they cannot be absorbed into the universities. They have worked at their studies, tried hard; yet there is no room for them. There was a time when the country had foreign currency and could say: Very well, they can go abroad; they could receive education abroad, and the morality of this was not an issue for us either — they would go abroad, some of them would return, others would not, they studied — but now this is not possible. First, this kind of foreign currency cannot be found in our country and second, we do not think it is correct for us to send 10 or 15 year olds abroad so that they would become influenced by that environment, and lose their spirituality.

Even when the opportunity presents itself, those that we send abroad are from the higher levels -- they have gone through the universities -- and they can pursue specialized courses; in this way we can maintain our relations with the world's progressive universities. This is what we are doing. Now let us assume that 40,000 to 50,000 persons are sent abroad, smuggled out or by other means, every year. What about the rest? What are we going to do with 400,000 to 500,000 young people who increase every year by several hundred thousand more. [as heard] Perhaps one argument would be that, well, the government should enlarge the universities; but the government cannot do this. The government has, in all fairness, used all its efforts and filled the universities with students and this is why we have been able to take in this number.

In the shah's time, with all those opportunities gained through oil money, they used to accept 700-800 medical students every year. Now we are accepting 5-6,000. We are accepting 10 times more students. And in other spheres of study, on the average we are also accepting more students. But we do not have sufficient funds. If the government were to build universities, the budget for this would require years of planning. People expect that all universities are like state universities and should have the same standards. They need lecturers and many other things to turn them into state universities. To build and equip them is very difficult, even if funds exist. And we are also not allowing students to go abroad; so what should we do? Can anyone think of a solution? One way is to say: What has this to do with me? Can the officials of this country say: What has this to do with us? Can anyone with a conscience say: What has this to do with me?

Let us place ourselves in the position of those whose children have grown up and reached university age and cannot go to university now. See how you feel then. Imagine a family with two or three children — boys and girls — who are at home with nothing to do but to go out in the streets and return, roam around the streets and then return to their homes. This makes the house gloomy. And the employment situation is not such that anyone who does not go to university can immediately find employment. It is not the case now, and even if it were it would not be correct, because they should really be studying. From Islam's viewpoint, when there is talent and when the person concerned is prepared to pay and study and we could arrange for lecturers, then does Islam give us permission not to do this? Evidently, it is clear that there is no other way. One way is to say: Anyone who wants to build a university can do so. But it is clear that this will not do. There will be no control and knowledge will become commercialized.

In the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution we approved that nonprofit-making universities could be built by the private sector, and up to now a lot of applications have been made. The best method is to build up a system like this. It should not be a state system and should not ask the government for financial help. However, it should not be outside the sphere of the government's control, so that the area of knowledge does not fall into the hands of any profit-seeking businessman, and so that we will permit them teach and instruct the students under the same conditions existing in state universities. And now all over the country — in cities where they never dreamed of having a university, there are universities. And their standards are very good. It is not as if anyone should think that these provincial students are illiterate and are not learning well. They are in fact studying and studying very well. We have a lot of university lecturers all over Iran. There are many who are, for instance, governors, commanders, managing directors, or someone in business who may have a company in the provinces. These are people who have studied and reached high standards and who have become separated from studies. When these people's relations are reestablished with universities they will become more learned. And they are literate.

All over the country — up to the degree that there is need — wherever we see that there is a university teacher we set plans in motion. People themselves gather round, give money, give land, and then build. They invite and plead with lecturers to come and teach their children.

One of the good ideas which the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education is following and should be supported is that every effort should be made to build universities in cities wherever possible since the existence of a university in a city raises the level of that city. Students are basically responsible for progress. A student's thought is on a higher level; he is going through a period of research and learning, his whims and desires are few and his presence in the city has a constructive influence on other youths, people, and families, especially if these students are pious and suitable. The Ministry of Higher Education is looking after this aspect and has even produced a pamphlet in this connection. A college in a remote town can raise the intellectual level of that town by several degrees.

The university entrance examination admits about 30,000 or perhaps 30,000 and 40,000 students into universities. Very close to the government. [sentence as heard] They admit 50,000-60,000 [words indistinct] to a limited number of subjects and are taught there. They do not ask for anything from the government and do not expect anything, apart from the help they receive to solve their administrative and experimental work. This is an impressive achievement. Without this policy, the situation with regard to the number of applicants, admissions, and education would remain the same. In addition, there are a number of graduates that the

country needs. The 5-year plan which was submitted to the Majlis mentioned that 300,000-400,000 university graduates would be needed to meet the needs of the plan. How can we have so many if we do not plan ahead?

There are some doubts in the minds of those who are not yet satisfied. They think only wealthy people study there and the poor are left out. This is not so. Secretly, I sent a number of people to go and study the standards in a number of Islamic open universities and to compare them with other government-funded universities in the same area. It transpired that the living standards of the Islamic open universities are on average lower than that of government-funded universities. The reason for it is that wealthy people are able to study better in high school. They can afford to have private tuition at home. Their lives are more comfortable and they successfully pass the university entrance exams earlier than the poorer students. Children of wealthy families are now studying in government-funded universities in greater numbers. Not that we are against their studying; they have worked hard and have come to school enjoying government subsidies and extra pocket money. Other children, however, are different; they are of a different type. They have loans, come from middle-class or working class families. It should not be said that only the wealthy people (?go) to universities.

Another point is that universities do not have enough lecturers and the level of education is being lowered. We asked a few units to look for lecturers and they found that, in all fairness, they could recruit lecturers and the level of education did not go down. Although they might not be on the same level as some good government funded universities, as according to a number of cases I have checked, the level is quite acceptable and should be accepted.

Another problem was that these new universities might attract lecturers from government-funded universities. The majority of those helping them however, are not government employees. Of course, the problem does exist. Some of the lecturers might have to teach in two places but it would be worth it. If we are to double the number of students then it would be a worthwhile step. From a moral point of view, the selection process and conditions are the same as any other government funded university. There are no differences, and if work goes ahead with the help of higher education officials and the government, I expect we will be able to built a university, small or large, in every town and city within the next decade. At first we thought that we would be able to extend this to villages and (?mosques) as well but (?we shall see).

Another problem we are facing is the war with all its aspects. The importance of my argument is based on the following: The Persian Gulf has its own problems, Iraqi Kurdistan has its own problems, and so do the fronts. "Nasr-2" operations were carried out in the best possible way by the ground forces of the Armed Forces. This was a limited operation and did not cover a vast area, but it is important because of what it entailed. Those who are familiar with the map of Iran and know our borders, must be aware that there exists a range of strategically important heights. Iraq is situated on the other side of these heights, all open fields. When the 1975 Algiers agreement was signed, the shah gave some of these heights in return for Shatt al-'Arab, the Arvand River, which was the subject of the dispute, that is to say, they compromised on the Shatt al-'Arab; the shah compromised on these important heights. Some people believed that the importance of these heights was far greater than there [Shatt al-'Arab], as this area is 100 km from Baghdad. From a military point of view, if an offensive is launched from these heights, it would be very difficult for Iraq to defend itself. The last point which remained in Iraqi hands was this range and it was liberated by the armed forces the day before yesterday. Iraq was holding on tightly to this area. Our forces surprised the enemy. This action is very significant for me.

Some people believe the Armed Forces were formed during the shah's reign with the help of the United States, and there might still be unsuitable, corrupt elements and spies within the Army. Therefore, if it plans and prepares for the operation for a long time, and if the news of this operation does not leak out to the enemy, this in itself proves a very important point, that is, the commander down to the private involved in the planning of the operation are all trustworthy. This is very valuable.

In their commentaries our enemies sometimes mention that the Armed Forces have not yet been absorbed into the system. Even these enemies have been impressed with our operations. The element of surprise has been used well. For example, seven POW's captured in an operation said that on the night of the operation all the Iraqi defense unit commanders were gathered in their tents for dinner. They were busy eating when they heard the chants "God is great" behind their tents. A surprise attack is very important. [Crowd shouts: "God is great"]

For us this is a military victory, a victory on earth. We captured an important, valuable area, and you will see the effects later on in the war. It is also a political and psychological victory, which raises the level of people's trust in the Army and officials. The armed forces also feel more confident because of the fact that any corrupt elements which might have remained have now been eliminated. If a pilot defects, or another commits treason [words indistinct] combatants themselves are very trustworthy. Their discretion is very noteworthy too, and we have been successful in this respect -- another important victory.

Even more important is the situation inside Iraqi Kurdistan. In all fairness, the world media is committing treason against the Iraqi nation and the world. An inexplicable silence, almost a boycott has been imposed on the media and press in the world. Much is happening inside Iraq. What you see and hear on television and radio is not all; there is much more. But the news does not reach us. Some operations are reported. Every day the people of Iraq march in various parts and capture the military centers inside Iraq. This happens throughout several provinces — Irbil, Al-Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk and (Musol), almost the whole of the northern part of Iraq where there are Kurds. Every day something happens on the roads, in military posts, in towns, in economic and military centers.

The problem as far as Iraq is concerned is this: Iraq used to spend a lot of money to pay a large number of Kurds. There is no trade in that region and at present people living in the mountains and fields are living a self-sufficient life. So Iraq armed their men, calling them Jash, and these were the people who protected Kurdistan. Even in the wars we fought in Kurdistan, we were

mainly confronted by the Jash. Now they are joining us in groups, together with their weapons. This is breaking Iraq's back. If Iraq tries to protect Kurdistan it has to replace Jash with regular Army soldiers from the south or the center. You might want to ask: Why, despite all the commotion, do the Iraqi soldiers not fight the Kurds just as they fight us? The reason is that they cannot transfer their regular Army from the south to Kurdistan because our forces are concentrated in the south, and they do not dare to empty the south. Our forces play the part of a deterent in the south, which has nailed the Iraqi forces to the south and the center. If they took any forces to the north they would suffer a blow in the south, and if they keep their forces in the south they will lose the north.

This conflict is breaking Iraq's back, and grows daily. Several brigades of the special airborne and commando units of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps at the disposal of Ramadan Headquarters have entered Iraq and are cooperating with the Kurds. They are promoting Islam, teaching them about the revolution — similar to what they do in Lebanon — and also give them financial support, supply arms, and bring their wounded to Iran to treat them there.

Also, the uprising inside Iraq, which used to be nationalistic or ethnic, is becoming Islamic. The refugees who escaped from the Halabjah area — 4,000-5,000 of them — are in our camps. They are mostly Islamic and have told our representatives that they do not want to come into our towns. They want weapons and facilities to go back and fight alongside our people inside Iraq. Among these people are the most senior Sunni ulema, some of the highest religious ranks.

The Islamic movement fights this way: The ulema are in a mosque; the Ba'thists come to throw them out of the village or the town. They refuse to leave the mosque; the Ba'thists threaten to bring the mosque down on their heads. They still refuse to leave, so the mosque is brought down and they are martyred under the rubble. A lady is fasting and is not prepared to break her fast during the month of Ramadan; she was shot dead by the Ba'thists. The people who are resisting Ba'thists are generally religious.

The great Islamic [words indistinct] is that in northern Iraq Islam is moving, and the Islamic movement has found its path and is following it. We will help them as well and, God willing, this will happen everywhere. If you look at the country of Iraq as a whole, in the north there are four or five provinces. The same situation prevails in the west. Around the Euphrates, from Syria to Baghdad, there are the tribes which are generally against the government. In all villages on both sides of the Euphrates similar tribes reside. On the south and southwest the same thing is happening.

In the waterways around Basra the revolutionary Shi'tes have basically separated that part from Iraq. Iraq has strengthened a limited number of places using its military and security forces. Therefore, this movement inside Iraq is very important. The silence of the world of oppression and the fact that they do not broadcast the news, although they [words indistinct] short commentaries about the situation, is very meaningful. The confusion in the Persian Gulf is directly related to the north. They think they should transfer this sensitivity from the north to the Persian Gulf, which is another arena.

I have repeatedly described the superpowers' main policies on the Persian Gulf. However, as it is still a burning issue and as the possibility exists of more important events there, we should regularly inform our nation about the course of the events in the area.

For the past 2 weeks the situation in the Persian Gulf has been very calm; no incident has taken place. As the Iraqis did not carry out any acts of mischief there has been no need for retaliation, and nothing has happened. Despite their claims that the military presence of the United States and the Soviet Union has increased in the Gulf, it has in fact been reduced. They do not dare bring their fleets very close. They enter the Strait of Hormuz, turn around, and go back. They view seriouly the possible danger.

Inside the United States the situation has become very serious. The Senate and the Congress oppose Reagan and will not give him a free hand to bring in more military forces. The Persian Gulf littoral states have realized the United States is not capable of doing anything; they warned two U.S. envoys, two U.S. senators who came to investigate the region. They returned to the United States and gave their reports. They said: If we, the United States, enter the war with Iran we will have to fight on our own; the neighboring countries will not help us. It means that they have returned empty-handed from the Persian Gulf. [shouts of "God is great," "Death to America," other slogans]

Kuwait is under pressure for the ugly act it has committed, both by the neighboring countries as well as her own people, because Kuwait did the worst possible thing by inviting the two superpowers here. This is something which a colony would not even have done 200 years ago, that is, to invite other people's military forces, to put its ships under a U.S. name [as heard], place U.S. flags on its ships so that it can export its oil. This is the feeblest action in the history of any nation. Such a government cannot claim any independence in the future and it is a disgrace in the eyes of its own people, as well as in the eyes of other GCC members. Other GCC members have clearly condemned Kuwait's action, and are not prepared to allow the Americans to set foot on their land to fight us.

In NATO, the issue has met with serious opposition. At this very moment, the Greek foreign minister is in our country. He most explicitly condemns the unseemly U.S. action in the Persian Gulf, as well as the action of the Soviet Union. The Germans have clearly condemned it. The French prime minister [Rafsanjani corrects himself], the French foreign minister has officially announced that this U.S. action is not in the West's interests and that the United States was wrong to enter the field. Yesterday the Italian prime minister or Italy's foreign minister announced that the Italian Government is not prepared to cooperate with the United States under any circumstances. They told the Japanese that if their Constitution prevented them from sending troops to the Persian Gulf or from having troops outside their territory, they should pay for the operation. The Japanese announced that they would not contribute to the cost either. At the moment, there is talk of England. Well, you know that England's teeth were pulled out a long time ago. England cannot

enter these parts. The United States is alone. First of all, we regard it unlikely that the United States can get involved in such an adventure on its own. [shouts of "God is great," "Death to America," other slogans]

In any case, the United States is looking for an excuse to retract its claims in such a way that it will not be too disgraceful; but it is disgraceful. That maneuver was mainly to strengthen the hearts of their servants in the Persian Gulf and tell them that the United States is with them. When this situation arose, the governments in the region realized that the United States could do nothing. Had these events not taken place, the countries of the region might have thought that the United States would come to their assistance some day. But now that they have come, they received such a blow that they retreated. As the result, whatever reputation they had after MacFarlane's disgrace was lost. The situation inside NATO is bad. As a whole, the United States is now trying to save face as best they can.

It has been rumored, and there is some evidence, that they are trying to find someone to inflict the same fate upon a Russian warship, as they were disgraced when their warship was hit. Apparently, they are busy working on this matter. The Soviets also know this and are not coming too close lest they suffer the same fate, because earlier they also tasted certain things here. The Soviets are wiser than the Americans.

On the whole, it seems it is unlikely that an important event will take place in the Persian Gulf. However, we cannot be certain. In any case, they are an arrogant people and have many capabilities at their disposal. They have been delivered a blow. A wounded snake will try to poison and bite, even though it is not successful. Therefore, we cannot be too confident.

Both on the fronts, as well as in the Persian Gulf [changes thought] and this conspiracy has been mainly hatched to deprive us from our oil and impose domestic economic problems upon us and to hurt us from within. Both the lowering of oil prices, the lowering of the price of dollar, the attacks on ships, and the coming of the Americans as well as all this propaganda and this clamor has one main aim, that is, to deprive the Islamic Republic of its financial sources.

But thanks to God for our people's steadfastness, self-sacrifice, and high degree of awareness. Despite all the foreign exchange problems which have been imposed upon us, the people, with their high awareness, increased their revolutionary presence both in the fronts and behind the lines. This causes despair in our enemies.

However, we should not become negligent. Therefore, the time has come for us to have prepared and available forces, so that if, God forbid, an incident were to occur in the Gulf — we should even presume that despite the wishes of the people in the southern parts of the Gulf, the United States might come and occupy those countries so that it can fight us from there — we would be prepared to enter those countries and fight the Americans in the southern part of the Gulf. [shouts of "God is great," "Death to America," other slogans]

We should be ready so that if any Arab country of the southern Gulf were to place bases, headquarters, ports, and jetties at the disposal of the United States, we could occupy that base and port and drive the Americans from there. [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader," "Death to America," other slogans]

Therefore, I invite all our beloved, brave, trained youths who are prepared for war to present themselves to the despatch centers; especially, the brothers in Tehran and the two great Tehran divisions invite you. All of us should be ready under banners. If no incident occurs, we will return to our homes. But if an incident takes place, we should be ready because our presence will increase U.S. fears. The very presence of our forces, and the very films showing the vast despatch of our mobilization forces, will frighten the United States, the Soviet Union, and others, so that they will not enter the field. And return to them what you have in your forces [Koranic verse] means that we should now be on the battlefields, and we should be ready. The war will come when it is necessary.

Government Announces Defense Surcharge in Budget

Minister Explains New Tax

BK050949 Karachi Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The new federal budget announced yesterday reflects the government's determination to restructure the fiscal policies to attain self-reliance, orderly and stable growth, and safeguard the security of the country. This was stated by the federal finance minister, Mian Mohammad Yasin Khan Watto, while explaining the fiscal measures proposed in the budget at a news conference in Islamabad this morning. He said an easier but undesirable course would have been to allow the existing budgetary imbalances to aggravate into an irretrievable crisis and cover up current resource gap through makeshift. Instead of resorting to this easy course, the government has decided to face hard realities and resolve the (?issue) during its tenure howsoever unpopular the measures might be.

Referring to the defense surcharge proposed in the budget, he explained that about half of the defense expenditure amounting to about 20 billion rupees has been met from borrowings during the current year. This is clearly unacceptable as defense enjoys the highest priority in the current geopolitical situation. The government has accordingly introduced a broad-based defense tax to reduce this dependence on borrowings and enable all well-to-do citizens to make a contribution to this vital sector. The finance minister said for the 1st time in the country's history all nondevelopmental expenditure will be met from internal resources during the next financial year, setting a milestone toward self-reliance.

'Heavy Taxes' Trigger Riots

BK061503 Hong Kong AFP in English 1455 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Karachi, June 6 (AFP) — Police fired teargas shells to disperse demonstrators rioting here against heavy taxes announced in the National Budget for 1987-88, police sources reported Saturday.

The demonstrators blocked the main roads in the commercial areas of Liaquatabad and Golimar, and damaged state-owned banks and other public property, forcing local shops to close down.

The demonstrations erupted Friday night in the Liquatabad and Golimar areas, and continued Saturday morning. Traffic was diverted to other routes as police tried to restore order and disperse rioters.

According to hospital sources, about a dozen people received injuries in the clashes. Market sources reported sharp increases Saturday in prices of consumer goods, including foodstuffs, petrol, taxi-fares and even cold drinks. The main cause of the price rises is said to be a new defence surcharge on existing income taxes and import duties, which Finance Minister Yasin Wattoo said was essential for meeting the country's increased defence requirements.

Meanwhile, opposition politicians are stepping up criticism of the new taxation measures announced by the finance minister in his budget speech on Thursday.

Benazir Bhutto, chairperson of the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), described the budget as "one of the worst in Pakistan's history." The nine-party opposition alliance called the Movement for Restoration of Democracy also criticised the new taxes.

Another opposition politician, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, who heads the PPP's break-away faction the National Peoples Party, called on the government to seek a fresh mandate from the electorate before implementing the new budgetary measures.

Mr Jatoi criticised the new taxes and said they were unjustified. He added that only a truly representative government could steer the country out of the present crisis.

Junejo on Siachen Glacier Dispute With India

BK061552 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has said that Pakistan wants to resolve all outstanding disputes, including the Siachen Glacier issue, by negotiating with its neighbors. Addressing a huge public meeting in Gilgit this afternoon, the prime minister shed light on the background to the Siachen Glacier problem. He said thus far it could not be determined which of the two countries owned the territory in question. He stated that the first negotiations on this issue were held soon after independence and then in 1971-72, but the problem could not be settled. However, India unilaterally sent its troops into the disputed area.

The prime minister stated categorically that Pakistan has also sent troops to the area, as it will not permit India to do as it wishes. Mohammad Khan Junejo complimented the soldiers defending the Siachen Glacier, saying they have not allowed Indian troops to move a single inch forward since taking up positions there. Even though they face obstacles, the Pakistani forces are fully determined to defend their motherland at all costs.

The prime minister answered the complaints of those in the Northern Areas about their lack of representation at the federal level. He said this was required by specific conditions in the region and the stalemate on the Kashmir issue. He assured residents of the Northern Areas that they enjoy the same rights as all other Pakistanis, despite the fact that they do not belong to any province. [passage omitted]

4 Killed by Car Bomb Near Afghan Border

BK071733 Hong Kong AFP in English 1724 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Islamabad, June 7 (AFP) — A bomb ripped apart a pick-up truck as police searched it at a security checkpoint near the Afghan border Sunday, killing its two occupants and two policemen, witnesses said.

Police had stopped the Suzuki truck after it aroused their suspicion at a check post in the town of Darush.

Authorities were already maintaining a heightened vigil following a series of earlier blasts.

The bomb exploded as police were searching the vehicle, instantly killing two policemen and the vehicle's two occupants, witnesses said. Nine bystanders received shrapnel wounds.

Earlier Sunday, three bombs went off in an empty passenger train at a railway station in Peshawar, northwestern Paksitan, causing damage but no injuries, police said here.

A fourth blast caused damage to a freight train and a fifth one was found and defused at the station's main railway track.

No arrests had been made, but police said they suspected Afghan saboteurs had sought to kill or injure Paksitanis as a reprisal to Islamabad's support of Afghan anti-government guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul.

Another explosion in an Afghan refugee camp near the northwestern hill resort of Mingora injured one Afghan, reports said.

Prime Minister Assails Gandhi Over Airdrop

BK071525 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Jawahar Lal Nehru had said that right is might. However, his grandson, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's principle seems to be that might is right. Prime Minister R. Premadasa asked whether the people of India approved Mr Gandhi's actions, which are totally against the principle of Mr Nehru. Addressing a public meeting which followed the opening of an urban housing project at (Hammanpetta) in southern Sri Lanka yesterday, Mr Premadasa said that Sri Lanka adhered to the principles of Mr Nehru. Sri Lanka, which follows the principle of nonviolence, is not a country that has built a military might. Although we do not have military power, we have self-confidence. Therefore, the prime minister called upon everyone to unite to protect to country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

India can now be included in the list of (?aggressors) following its forcible distribution of food in Sri Lanka. India has disgraced the people by this action and has also insulted the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru. The entire democratic world condemned the unreasonable action. Mr Premadasa observed that the Indian people had elected the Congress-I Party to power for two reasons. They wanted their government to follow the path of nonviolence pronounced by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr Nehru's policies of Panchsheel [five principles for peaceful coexistence]. However, the prime minister Mr Premadasa said that Mr Gandhi had ridiculed the policies of these two leaders by his unilateral actions against Sri Lanka.

Protest Lodged With UN Over Jaffna Supply Run

BK051213 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1158 GMT 5 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 5 (*Lanka Puwath*) — Yesterday immediately after the Indian planes carried out their air drop exercise, Sri Lankan Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C. Shahul Hameed, requested our permanent representative to the United Nations, Nissanka Wijewardana, to lodge the following protest with the secretary-general of the United Nations, states a press release issued by the Foreign Ministry in Colombo today.

Quote: On 3 June, 1987 an Indian flotilla consisting of two ships and 19 boats attempted to enter the territorial waters of Sri Lanka against the wishes of the Government of Sri Lanka. The flotilla was turned back following prolonged discussion between the Sri Lanka Navy and a Indian representative.

Thereafter, in the interests of good neighbourly relations, the president of Sri Lanka again offered to discuss with the Indian prime minister modalities for the supply and distribution of the proposed Indian aid. However, on 4 June, 1987 (same day), around 14.00 hours, Sri Lanka's high commissioner to India was summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi and informed that aircraft of the Indian Air Force would enter the airspace of Sri Lanka after 15.30 hours for the purpose of what was described as "an air-drop of humanitarian relief supplies" and any attempt by the Sri Lanka Government to stop the entry would be met with force.

I protested strongly against the intention of the Indian Government which, if carried out, would have been in clear defiance of Sri Lanka's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Nothwithstanding these protests, five transport aircraft of the Indian Air Force escorted by four Indian Mirage fighter planes entered Sri Lanka's airspace at 17.00 hours on 4th June, 1987 in violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka.

I shall be grateful if Your Excellency would bring this communication to the attention of the president and members of the Security Council. Unquote.

Fighting Against Tamil Guerrillas Continues

'Unofficial Curfew' Imposed

BK071628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, unofficial curfew was declared this morning in almost the entire (Walingatman) division of Jaffna Peninsula as fighting continued in the areas for the 2d consecutive day today. A local radio broadcast from one of the Army camps has reportedly made the announcement that curfew will continue till Tuesday evening. Unconfirmed reports reaching Colombo spoke of continued aerial action in the areas covering Tellipalai, Kankesanturai, Palaly, Kattuwan and Vasavillan. Details of casualties in the operation are not yet known.

Our Colombo correspondent, Plabon Majumdar, reports that official sources in Colombo maintain silence over the present operations in the peninsula. Reports say security forces have set up camps in two of the schools in Atchuveli area which they captured yesterday. At least 25 civilians were killed in the area when a bomb hit a temple.

Meanwhile, a Jaffna daily quoting a government agent reported that there was acute scarcity of food in these areas. He is also reported to have expressed concern at the deliberate lie being spread that ample food supplies were available. The daily also reported that at least 2,000 suspected militants have been shipped from Vadamarachchi area to Boosa detention camp by the security forces. Four people were killed when some members of proscribed extremist organization called JVP [Janata Vimukthi Peramuna] raided two Sri Lankan defense establishments near Colombo. Three JVP men and a soldier were killed in an exchange of fire. Reports say the members took away an unknown quantity of arms and ammunition from these establishments.

Jaffna Town Bombing Denied

BK080956 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Colombo, June 8 (AFP) — A senior military officer Monday denied reports from Tamil separatist spokesmen that

Air Force planes had bombed Jaffna Town, the main separatist stronghold in the northern Jaffna Peninsula. The only military action in Jaffna over the weekend was a takeover of the village of Achchuveli on Saturday to link up with the Vadamarachchi area conquered in an offensive which ended June 2. Both Achchuveli and Vadamarachchi are east of Jaffna town.

The government spokesman had said earlier that the takeover of Achchuveli was a "limited operation" in which fighting lasted only 25 minutes and no aircraft were used.

JVP Attacks Installations

BK070850 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0721 GMT 7 Jun 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 7 (*Lanka Puwath*) — At Gampaha District, Katunayake, in the early hours of this morning an abortive attempt was made by a group strongly suspected to belong to the J.V.P. [Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna] to overrun the first sentry point leading to the Air Force base camp at Katunayake, in the Gampaha District, the Media Centre in Colombo told *Lanka Puwath*. Three members of the group were shot dead and several were arrested.

The public are requested to give to the nearest police station any information leading to the detection or arrest of those involved in this abortive attempt.

The weapons belonging to the three suspected J.V.P.'s killed in the abortive attempt at Katunayake have been recovered. Three others were captured by the air force sentries. The police with the assistance of the people of the area have arrested seven others suspected to be involved in this attempt.

In the Colombo District, in the early hours of today morning a group of persons suspected to be of the J.V.P. tried to attack the Kotelawala Defence Academy at Ratmalana. They killed one soldier and removed some old weapons. The Kotelawala Defence Academy was instituted to give scientific university training to Army officers and belonged formerly to the ex-prime minister the late Sir John Kotelawala. In the attack on the Kotelawala Defence Academy 15 suspected J.V.P.'s were involved according to eye witnesses accounts. These suspects then escaped in a white coloured van before reinforcements from the barracks could arrive.

Both incidents are confirmed to be the work of J.V.P. suspects and any information leading to detection and arrest of these groups are solicited from the general public who could inform the nearest police station.

In the Batticaloa District, Navatkuly (near Uranuvl) the special task force on a patrol were confronted by a group of terrorists. In the confrontation 2 terrorists belonging to the LTTE named Paraman and Kandiah Selladurai were killed.

EROS Chief Admits Group Received PLO Training

BK060625 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Madras, India, June 6 (AFP) — A leading Sri Lankan Tamil separatist group has admitted for the first time that it received military training from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and has maintained a link.

"We are proud of the relationship," R. Shankar of the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS), a small but well-knit Marxist group dominant in the island's eastern province, told *Agence France-Presse* here. EROS representatives also attended the recent session in Algiers of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament-in- exile, and met PLO military chief Khalil al-Wazir, Mr. Shankar said.

Most of the five major Tamil groups fighting for an independent homeland in Sri Lanka are widely reputed to have links with different Palestinian groups, but this was the first time one of them openly admitted the link.

Mr. Shankar said: "Why can't we have brotherly relationships with the PLO when Sri Lanka is actively backed by Israel?"

He said some EROS leaders had received military training from the PLO in the early 1970's and the organisations continued to exchange "ideas".

PLO officials in Madras refused to comment on the EROS claim.

Mr. Shankar was quoted as saying in a recently-published interview that EROS was the first Tamil militant organisation to receive training "in a foreign military camp" from "advanced liberation movements".

A senior Sri Lankan diplomat told AFP: "We know the Tamil militants have got training from the Palestinians. But we are not aware if they still maintain their links."

Sri Lanka, which officially recognises the PLO, broke off diplomatic links with Israel in 1970, but has revived contacts with Tel Aviv to seek assistance to contain the Tamil separatist campaign that has claimed more than 6,000 lives since 1983. Israel has supplied the Sri Lankan Navy with several fast, armed patrol boats.